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ZURICH, TUESDAY MAY 14, 1985

Critics Assail Kohl For Ballot Showing

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — The disastrous showing by the constant Dentocals in elections in North Rhine Westphalia is threatening to become the worst political setback Chancellor Helmut Kohl has suffered since Helmut Kom mas taking office in 1982.

Editorialists and politicians the state of the political spectrum for the Annual of the cased on the characters a property of the battering his responsibility for the battering his responsibility for the Outland Party took from the Social Demoparty took from the ballot Sunday.

Several newspapers predicted that his authority would be increasingly challenged within his own econom nor tar style. Fre ian s party on issues ranging from basic economic and foreign policy to mi-nor tactical questions and personal

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, a coalition part-ner and a rival of Mr. Kohl, immediately pointed out that Mr. Kohl had been unable to make his influ-

Progress in

Mideast Trip

AQABA, Jordan - Secretary of

State George P. Shultz said Mon-

day that he made some progress on his weekend tour of the Middle

East on arranging a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, but he said that "many difficulties"

stood in the way of peace in the

Mr. Shultz said that his discus-

sions Sunday and Monday with King Hussein did not involve the

names of Palestinians who might be able to meet with the United

States and Israel, a key sticking

"At some point, there will be a Jordanian-Palestinian group" to meet with the United States, he

"We made some headway in

solving" the deadlock, Mr. Shultz

I think people involved want in the

to Vienna, where he was to meet

with Foreign Minister Andrei A.

30th anniversary of modern Austri-

The United States refuses to deal

insists they be PLO members.

clude Palestinians."

There are clearly many difficul-ties between the present situation and the kind of stability and peace

Middle Fast." Mr. S

TRANS an statehood.

point in the process.

Shultz Sees

ence as chancellor felt in the election. Mr. Strauss and other critics noted that the defeated head of the ing by the Christian Democrats in Christian Democratic list, Bernhard Worms, had been selected by

The Social Democrats, led by Johannes Rau, the state premier in North Rhine-Westphalia, won 52.1 percent of the vote and 125 seats in the 227-seat state assembly, a gain of 19. The Christian Democrats obtained 36.5 percent of the vote and 88 seats, a loss of seven. The Free Denocrats, unrepresented in the outgoing assembly, won 14 seats. The leftist Greens won 4.6 per-

cent of the popular vote, short of the 5-percent minimum required for representation. The Frankfurter Rund Schau, a

liberal newspaper, called the results "a catastrophic collapse" for the Christian Democrats and "a re-sounding slap for Mr. Kohl."

Many newspapers, including conservative ones, warned the

ROME — The opposition Com-munists, Italy's second-largest po-

litical party, appeared to have suf-

fered a sharp setback in nationwide

regional elections, according to

Projections based on returns in 499 districts considered representa-

tive of the country also indicated a

strong showing by the five parties of the center-left coalition of the

Socialist prime minister, Bettino

Doxa, considered Italy's most

authoritative polling organization,

made the projections three hours

after polls closed at 2 P.M. Mon-

day. Voting began Sunday.

Doxa forecast that the govern-

ment parties - the Christian Dem-

ocrats, Socialists, Republicans, So-

cial-Democrats and Liberals -

would get 58.4 percent of the vote,

up from 53.9 percent in the 1984

European Parliament election and

56.2 percent in the 1983 parliamen-

tary election. But it would be down

from 60.2 percent in the previous

percent in the European Parlia-

ment election, 31.2 percent in the

Communists showed the party fall-

regional elections, in 1980.

The secretary of state then flew to get 29.9 percent, down from 33.3

Gromyko of the Soviet Union and parliamentary election and 31.5 attend celebrations marking the percent in the last regional election.

preliminary results Monday.

Early Returns in Italy

Show Communist Losses



Chancellor Helmut Kohl

a local affair but to recognize its

nationwide implications. Several commentators noted that Mr. Kohl had requested that the summit meeting in Bonn of seven industrial nations be held in early May instead of June and had asked for a state visit from President Ronald Reagan to improve his par-

ing behind by margins similar to

strong showing by the Communists

in the previous election to sympa-

Mr. Craxi had said before the

parties in general elections in 1983.

gional elections do not affect the

makeup of the national legislature,

the voting has been seen as a test of

strength for the governing parties and for the Communists.

claim to a share in the government,

and would strengthen Mr. Craxi's

policies of the North Atlantic Trea-

Newspapers had predicted a low

turnout, citing widespread apathy.
Voting is mandatory in Italy, but

there is no direct penalty for failing

the Interior Ministry said.

out was 70.8 percent.

to vote.

ty Organization.

Although the results of the re-

Many observers attributed the

those forecast by Doxa.

Cause of U.K. Fire Unknown

Smoke Bombs Thrown Before Blaze, Police Say

BRADFORD, England — Smoke bombs were thrown at a soccer stadium here Saturday shortly before fire engulfed a spec-tator stand and killed at least 53 people, police said Monday.

A spokesman said police still had

not determined the cause of the blaze, which broke out in the main wooden grandstand of the Bradford City stadium midway through

a professional league match.

John Domaille, assistant chief constable, confirmed reports by witnesses of smoke bombs being thrown, But, he said, "I am still not certain as to the cause and I will not

Government sources said that Home Secretary Leon Brittan would announce an official inquiry into the fire in this town in northern England.
The sources said that the inquiry

would encompass safety at soccer grounds and investigate how disasters such as the Bradford blaze

could be avoided. A hospital spokesman said one of 58 persons being treated for burns died Monday. Four other

thy for Enrico Berlinguer, the persons were in serious condition. Communist Party leader, who died a few days before the balloting. Many of the victims were believed to have been children or elderly people. The grandstand was election that his government could not withstand a defeat — presumned by fire in approximately ably meaning a serious drop from

> rear of the grandstand had been. Sunday, protesters throwing stones locked to prevent late-comers from in Utrecht clashed repeatedly with entering without paying. Many victims stumbled from the grandstand with their clothes on fire.

A poor showing by the Commu-nists would further damage their Mr. Domaille said that three people were still missing and that [there was a chance that some victims had been burned without from a tree, threw a full bottle of coalition, which has supported the

"In no case is visual identifica-tion possible," he said. "We are On Sanday, 73.6 percent of the having to deal with this by jewels, 44.4 million eligible voters voted, trinkets, clothing and dental evi-Two clubs in southern England, regional elections in 1980, the turn- Aldershot and Reading, said that

they were closing wooden grand-

stands similar to those destroyed in the Bradford fire. In West Germany, the national football federation ordered safety man catholic group. They carried checks on all soccer stadiums.



GANDHI TRIAL OPENS - Tarlok Singh, center, father of the man accused of killing Indira Gandhi, talks with his son's lawyers, P.N. Lekhi, left, and R.S. Sondhi, before the start of Satwant Singh's trial, which was delayed because the judge and prosecutor were not on time. The trial was quickly adjourned until Thursday, Page 2.

Pope, Visiting World Court, Assails Apartheid; Dutch Protests Continue

By Kevin Costelloe The Associated Press

THE HAGUE - Pope John Paul II, speaking at the Interna-tional Court of Justice on Monday, denounced South Africa's apartheid policy of race separation, saying, "Cries continue to ring out in many parts of the world of the

imprisoned and the oppressed."

The pontiff addressed the 15member court, the judicial branch Fans tried to escape the flames of the United Nations, at The by jumping onto the playing field. Hague on the third day of his em-Exits opening onto the street at the battled visit to the Netherlands. On

> Scattered demonstrations continued during the pope's tour Monday in The Hague, seat of the

Police arrested a youth who, liquor at John Paul's bulletproof vehicle near the gates of the Peace Balace, the world court's ornate Trahe. A police spokesman said the bottle hit the pavement and broke just behind the vehicle. A man caralong a papal motorcade route, po-

In front of the palace, about 1,000 people joined in a rally orga-nized by Pax Christi, a liberal Ro-

posing cruise missiles. Protesters hung inflated condoms on the palace gates, symbolizing widespread Dutch dissent from the pope's con- on the basis of race, origin, color, what the Pentagon would do in this servative strictures concerning birth control, abortion, divorce and

Hundreds of police were deployed in The Hague, in one of the country's largest security opera-

priestly celibacy.

INSIDE

■ Legal files were destroyed in Beirut after a rocket hit the Lebanese Justice Ministry and started a fire.

■ The House Budget Commit-tee chairman pledged that his panel would cut the U.S. deficit without a tax raise. Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Sweden raised interest rates and put curbs on consumer credit in an attempt to cool the country's economy. Page 13. SPECIAL REPORT

■ Space failures, competition and politics hit the satellite jurists in the Peace Palace, denounced as unacceptable all "discrimination — in law or in fact —

"Hence, no system of apartheid or separate development will ever be acceptable as a model for the relations between peoples or races," the pontiff said, speaking in

"The cries continue to ring out in many parts of the world of the imprisoned and the oppressed," he imprisoned and the oppressed," he said, "the cries of people who are being exterminated, the cries of people whose cultural and spiritual freedom is being shackled, whose personal liberty is being denied."

The pope has previously de-nounced apartheid. In June 1984, after a meeting with Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa at the Vatican, the pope's office issued a statement saying that the Holy See considered apartheid "contrary to the Christian principle of the equal dignity of all men."

Crowds in The Hague were surprisingly small and scattered as 22, 1980, and April 19, 1983. John Paul, 64, read Mass for the sick, then met with Prime Minister the U.S. Air Force suspended GE Rund Lubbers at his official resi- from bidding on any new miltary dence. Three thousand to 4,000 contracts. Three weeks later, how-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

GE Pleads Guilty to Fraud

Overcharged Pentagon for Warhead Work

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PHILADELPHIA - General Electric Co., the fourth-largest U.S. military contractor, pleaded guilty Monday to defrauding the federal government of \$800,000 on a contract for a Minuteman nuclear warhead system and was fined the maximum of \$1,040,000.

U.S. Attorney Edward Dennis said in Washington that General Electric had falsified costs by altering time cards for employees with

out their knowledge.

He said the work involved retrofitting re-entry vehicles for the

Minuteman warhead. Mr. Dennis said an investigation was continuing to find which GE managers were criminally responsi-

GE's guilty plea came on what was to have been the opening day of jury selection for trial on the charges.

Mr. Dennis said the plea meant that GE could be barred for up to bidding on any

three years from bidding on any new military contracts. But he said he had received no indication of Judge Louis C. Bechtle of U.S.

District Court in Philadelphia, in fining GE, said the maximum pen-alty was "fully and clearly appro-priate here" because the United States was dependent on GE's work for the military "just like a newborn"

GE pleaded guilty to 108 counts of making false statements and making and presenting false claims for payment to the U.S. Air Force to recover cost overruns on a contract worth \$47 million to refurbish the Minuteman Mark-12A intercontinental ballistic missile.

The work, according to a grand jury indictment returned against GE on March 26, involved research, development, engineering and other services for the Minute man re-entry systems done at GE plants in Philadelphia and subur-

After the indictment was issued (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

with the PLO unless that organization recognizes Israel's right to ex-ist. Israel considers the PLO a terrorist organization and has refused to negotiate directly with an Arab delegation containing members of the group. But Jordan, which has agreed to seek peace with Israel alongside the PLO, insists that the PLO approve Palestinian negotiators. The PLO Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri said before Mr. Shultz arrived that the Americans had been given the names of PLO-approved Palestinians for such a delegation and that he hoped Mr. Shultz would bring a reply. We didn't discuss a list or individual names or anything of that kind," Mr. Shultz said. "But I think it is clear that direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation must in-U.S. officials have indicated that members of the Palestine National Council, the body which sets PLO policy, are not necessarily PLO members and might be included in Mr. Shultz also talked with President Hosni Mubarak in Egypt and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and other Israeli leaders.

Monday to withdraw money from Old Court Savings oversee the bank while a purchaser is sought. Page 13.

BANK RUN IN BALTIMORE -- Depositors fined up and Loan in Baltimore. A judge named a conservator to

'Private' Justice for U.S. Civil Cases New Companies Rise to Counter Court Backlogs and Costs

By Martin Tolchin

PHILADELPHIA — A student who was raped on a college campus sought compensatory damages EnDispute, based in Washington, from the college and the company and the Center for Public Reyers produced witnesses, who took much like "The People's Court," a oaths. A robed judge, sitting at a television program in which smallbench in front of a large American claims disputes are decided in a flag, decided the case on the basis private judicial setting. of Pennsylvania law.

But the case was not heard in the usually hear cases involving larger Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas, with its backlog of 76,000 that involved dividing \$300,000 civil cases. The parties took the among six people hurt in an auto-case to Judicate, "the National Private Court System."

a verdict the same day.

Judicate is one of several concerns created in recent years to of- Frankel, who is retired from the fer alternatives to legal systems U.S. Court of Appeals for the Scothat are often costly and overcrowded. Nationally, the average a three-judge panel. time to bring civil cases to trial is 42

which the parties agreed that the stantial."

decision would be binding. The corporation, based in Philadelphia,

is publicly held.

The new companies, however, sums. Judicate has handled a case

Judicate and the similar compa Judicate's judge heard the case nies are not licensed or regulated in any state. any state.

judges, among them Marvin P. ond Circuit. Parties may appeal to

Evidence in the case of the rape victim was presented in three ses-Since it was founded last year, sions. The judge awarded damages Judicate has heard 174 cases, in that a Judicate official called "sub-

Unlike arbitrators, who hear cases under ground rules estab-lished by the parties, Judicate fol-Similar companies include lows state laws and procedures, but the public is excluded from its deliberations. All parties sign an that ran its security system. Law- sources in New York. They operate agreement that they will be bound by Judicate's decision.

Alan Epstein, president of Judicate, said, "We are basically no different than the public courts in our process, except we are faster. cheaper and confidential."

Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, expressed concern over such private courts.

"These systems shortcut procedural guarantees that make up our concept of fairness," Mr. Glasser said. "These courts are thriving because people don't have access to the congested public courts."

The right to public trial is central to the U.S. concept of justice, Mr. Glasser said.

"Privacy seems to offer a shortterm advantage in protecting people from having their troubles ex-posed," he said. "Shielding the

Consensus Grows Among Europeans That SDI Will Leave Them Vulnerable to Attack

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

BONN - Allies in Western Europe seem increasingly worried by military and political dangers they see for their countries in President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense

In public, many European leaders land the project, popularly known as "star wars," as a potent force that brought the Russians back to the negotiating table, and they hail its five-year, \$26-billion research program as a hedge against Soviet efforts in developing space-based defensive weapons.

But dozens of interviews with European military experts and government officials and a review of government documents and official statements show deep and widespread apprehension about the plan as it relates to

Some strategists do find value for Europe in Mr. Reagan's concept, first set forth in a speech in March 1983, when he proposed a space shield to render all nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

But the prevailing view is that U.S. defensive space Soviet missile attack, would probably bring on a threaten-ing conventional-arms race and could well split the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and increase the risk of war. At the recent Bonn summit meeting, reservations came the surface as France became the first major power to

join in the research.

So far no country in Western Europe has formally agreed to take part, although Prime Minister Margaret hatcher of Britain has not ruled it out and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has spoken favorably of

One of the attractions for Europe, apart from the merits or demerits of the defense plan itself, is the prospect of substantial normilitary applications of the high-technol-

Government leaders may be apprehensive about their political fortunes if they tie themselves too closely to the American project, according to some analysts. Opposition political parties, especially in Britain and West Germany, Defense Initiative as dangerous for Europe.

test the resolve of governing parties to publicly support

can reach Europe - and the military judgment that many of these weapons would slip underneath the most elabo-rate shield that the United States could place in space. Dr. Lawrence Freedman, head of war studies at King's College of the University of London and a leading British strategist, said: "The flight time for missiles traveling from global military balance, the Soviet Union to Western Europe is less than half the The Reagan administration."

shorter. The task of intercepting the missiles is, therefore, correspondingly greater."

tions asserted that this showed the futility of space-based

'In Europe we will always be vulnerable,' said a French researcher. 'We may get the bomber, have made a point of publicly denouncing the Strategic but the airplane, the artillery and the Election campaigns in the next two years will probably tactical missile will get through.

At the heart of European concern lies a key technical defense. "The military gain for Europe is almost zero," he consideration — the short time in which Soviet warheads said. "We don't believe for a moment that it is useful." Echoing that view, Colonel Jonathan Alford, deputy director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, said, "No matter how good the system, we will be more exposed." The institute is a private organization known for its annual assessment of the

The Reagan administration sees space-based weapons always be vulnerable. We may get the bomber, but the

reject outright the administration's offer for the allies to time it takes to reach the United States. For missiles as potentially effective in defending the United States, airplane, the artillery and the tactical missile will get ion in the research. that might be provided by new technologies.

Ground-based defenses in the past had only seconds in An official in the French Ministry for External Rela- which to work and thus could easily be overwhelmed. But in space, a "layered" system of defensive arms would theoretically have many chances to destroy enemy missiles and warheads, even to attack ones slipping through the first or second lines of defense.

> For the United States, space weapons would be intended particularly to counter Soviet SS-18 missiles, which have a range of about 7,000 miles (11,200 kilometers) and can carry 10 nuclear warheads. According to Reagan administration officials, space defenses might also desurey SS-20s, which have a range of about 3,000 miles and present a threat to Western Europe.

But West European strategists, because of the proximity of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, are primarily worried about a different set of Soviet weapons - nuclear-armed bombers and smaller aircraft, cruise missiles, artillery

range of 300 miles. As distinct from strategic missiles, pre-emptive raid. which travel many thousands of miles, these are known as Yves Bover, a researcher at the French Institute of

International Relations in Paris, said, "In Europe we will

ing in our commitment to the defense of Europe."

European responses have tended to be skeptical. One fear is that ground-based anti-tactical missiles could easily be overwhelmed. Another is that "leaky" defenses, while theoretically worthwhile for North America, would have few advantages for Europe. "Airfields, storage facilities and troop concentrations

In the months after Mr. Reagan's "star wars" speech, a

panel headed by Fred S. Hoffman, an American strategist

said such research "should reduce allied anxieties that our

increased emphasis on defenses might indicate a weaken-

are always going to be more vulnerable than missile silos," said Dr. Dietrich Schroeer, a physicist at the International Institute for Strategic Studies. "There are problems even for the Pershings, which are out in the open, if a bomb goes off miles away. European targets are intrinsically soft and therefore hard to defend."

In contrast, some administration officials have said that shells and a variety of low-flying missiles.

a "leaky" defense of the United States would be worthThe missiles include SS-21s, with a range of about 70 while because it would protect many missile silos, if not miles; SS-22s, with a range of 550 miles, and SS-23s, with a cities, thus discouraging Soviet planners from launching a

> To some Europeans, the technical difficulties of trying to protect Europe in no way lessen the allure of space defenses for the destruction of Soviet long-range missiles. The protection of North America alone, they say, would

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

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By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

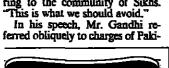
NEW DELHI -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Monday that the government was considering the enactment of special anti-terrorism laws following the weekend bombings by Sikh separatists.

While Mr. Gandhi did not specify what provisions he was considering, he told the Indian parliament that the government faced restrictions in apprehending terrorists. He suggested that amendments to the law would be proposed in the next day or two.

Mr. Gandhi said that the government would be flexible in seeking a political solution to Sikh demands for increased autonomy but that it was determined to be "tough" in combating terrorism.

Mr. Gandhi delivered a 30-minute speech during a parliamentary discussion of the weekend wave of about 30 booby-trap bombings, in which at least 80 persons died and more than 100 injured. He cautioned non-Sikhs against reacting in a way they want us to react."

"The extremists want a backlash and the whole community to be alienated," Mr. Gandhi said, referring to the community of Sikhs.
"This is what we should avoid."





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ratist movement, saying: "The fact is that foreign involvement is there. You know it. We know it. It does not help ignoring it. But there is no use giving too much importance to

It appeared unlikely that Mr. Gandhi would propose legislation approaching the severity of the "emergency" measures adopted in 1975 by his mother, Indira Gandhi, who suspended civil rights and iailed thousands of political oppo-

But provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Act that is in force in Pun-jab and in the turbulent region of far northeast India could be extended to other states not yet officially declared as "disturbed ar-

GE Is Guilty In Missile Case

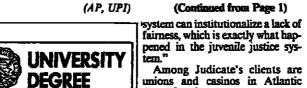
ever, it limited the suspension to

the company's space systems division, the unit involved in the alleged mischarges. GE is the largest military con-

tractor ever suspended from doing business with the U.S. government and the largest charged in a criminal indictment with defrauding the military. The company did \$4.5 billion worth of business with the Pentagon in fiscal 1983.

After the indictment, several panels of the House Armed Services Committee began investigating billing practices of seven major military contractors. So far, congressional auditors have questioned claims totaling \$110 million out of total billings of about \$3.7 billion.

An attorney for GE, Henry S. Ruth, told Judge Bechtle on Mon-day that GE, which had originally pleaded innocent, changed its position after a former unit manager admitted he had been involved in intentional mischarging and had agreed to testify for the govern-



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Those provisions, amended last year, give police and paramilitary security forces broad powers in making preventive arrests, restricting public movement, restraining public assembly and controlling the press. More than 1,000 Sikhs have been arrested in northern India because of the bombings.

■ FBI Foils Sikh Plot

William H. Webster, the director of the FBI, said Monday that the bureau has foiled a plot by Indian Sikhs to assassinate Mr. Gandhi during his visit to the United States next month, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Webster said the alleged plot included plans to assassinate Bha-jan Lal, chief minister of the Indian

state of Haryana. He said that an investigation of a group of Sikhs resulted in seven individuals being charged with a variety of offenses, including conspiracy to possess and receive ex-plosives, conspiracy to possess and receive a machine gun not regis-tered to them and conspiracy to assassinate a foreign official.

■ Murder Trial Starts Late The trial of Satwant Singh, accused of murdering Mrs. Gandhi in October, and two other Sikhs charged with conspiracy to murder, started five hours late Monday because the judge did not know he was meant to be there, Reuters re-

ported from New Delhi. Mr. Singh's defense lawyer, P.N. Lekhi, arrived on time at 10 A.M. but left angrily when the judge and prosecution did not appear. At 2:45 P.M. the three accused men appeared before Judge Mahesh Chandra, who said he heard only at 11:30 A.M. that he was meant to be held in a makeshift courtroom in the Tihar jail.

After a 30-minute hearing in which the presence of the three accused men was recorded, Judge Chandra adjourned the court until



A Dutch policeman throws a demonstrator to the ground during Pope John Paul II's visit to Utrecht. Incidents continued during the pope's visit Monday to The Hague.

Pope Denounces Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1) people lined the one-mile route to

Later, the pope went to meet Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, at their palace on the city's northern outskirts. A crowd ing black anarchist flags, whistled

edged the widespread opposition dent Dutch church,

among Dutch Catholics, who make up 40 percent of the population of 14 million, to John Paul's conservative policies.

"Sometimes Rome seems a very long way away from here," Mr. Lubbers, a Christian Democrat, at the trial Mr. Lekhi did not re-of about 1,500 cheered John Paul told the pontiff. "Indeed, to be turn for the hearing, which was as he emerged from the one-hour quite frank, simply the word Rome meeting, but a small group of pro-makes some people uneasy if not testers, wearing ski masks and wav-downright suspicious."

John Paul's five-day trip, to be followed by a tour of Belgium and Mr. Lubbers, a Catholic, wel- Luxembourg, has caused deep divicomed the pope but also acknowl- sions within the fiercely indepen-

Private Firm Trims U.S. Civil Case Backlog

system can institutionalize a lack of fairness, which is exactly what happened in the juvenile justice sys-

unions and casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mr. Epstein said: "If an employ-

ee sues and waits four or five years case was decided in a single session. to get into court, he can win reinstatement with four or five years' back pay. If the case is heard in eight weeks, he gets only eight weeks' back pay, and is reinstated while his knowledge of the compa-cost the plumber an additional

hand when he put it through the glass of a church's swinging door, took his case to Judicate, which then won from the insurance company an agreement to abide by its

Jack Brian, a former judge in Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas, found for the church. The for which Judicate charges \$600. The parties share the cost. The plumber filed an appeal, however, and the appellate panel affirmed Mr. Brian's decision. The appeal

Insurance companies use private procedures for a variety of reasons. Stephen B. Middlebrook, vice president and general counsel of the Aetna Life and Casualty Co. of Hartford, Connecticut, said it was not unusual to spend more on litieation than on damages.

He said Aetna, which has used EnDispute, the Washington company, often turned to private systems to avoid the adversarial atmosphere of courtrooms, especially when a dispute involved another company "that we would like to maintain a continuing relationship

Legal Files Destroyed as **Rocket Hits Beirut Courts**

BEIRUT - A rocket hit the Lebanese Justice Ministry on Monday and started a fire in the fourthfloor law courts that destroyed legal records and files, security

Amin Nassar, president of the Higher Judicial Council, told Beirut radio: "All files without exception have been burned. Citizens rights have become ashes."

He described the attack, followed by heavy shelling of Christian areas just to the east of the ministry, as the biggest disaster of the civil war.

In earlier fighting between Christian and Moslem militias, three civilians were killed and 17 wounded, police said.

The courts, used for civil and criminal cases, are in an area held by Christian forces. They face Syrian-backed Moslem militiamen at the main Museum Crossing point on the Green Line, separating the city's Christian and Moslem sec-

With five other crossings, it has been closed for most of the past two weeks by the shelling, which press reports say has killed more than 80 people and wounded about

Minister of Justice Nabih Berri, who heads the Shiite Moslem Amal movement, condemned the attack on the courts, calling it the biggest catastrophe of the recent fighting in the city.

"It was a direct hit," he said at a news conference, adding that the rocket came from an unknown

■ Jumblat Rules Out Accord

The attack on the Justice Ministry and the renewed fighting came a day after Walid Jumblat, the leader of the Druze Moslem leftists, ruled out any chance of a settlement with Elie Hobeika, the newly elected president of the Lebanese Forces, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

Mr. Jumblat called Mr. Hobeika. whom Israel says led the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut's refugee camps in September 1982, a "crime and terrorism" specialist.

"There won't be any agreement or reconciliation with the Lebanese Forces' current or former leaders" to end the war, Mr. Jumblat said at his Chuf mountain headquarters in Moukhtara southeast of Beirut.

However, he said a compromise could be negotiated under Syria's sponsorship with President Amin Gemayel as the representative of the Christians. He said "this might be Gemayel's last chance."

Mr. Hobeika was elected president of the Lebanese Forces last Thursday to take over from Samir Geagea, who had seized control of the militia in March in a revolt against Mr. Gemayel's pro-Syrian

Shultz Ends Mideast Trip

(Continued from Page 1) Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived Monday in Amman, saying that he had won Chinese backing for the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative on his recent visit to Beij-

■ Confederation Discussed A senior PLO official said Mon-

day that King Hussein was ready to declare a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, Reuters reported from Tunis. Salah Khalaf, who is second-in-

command to Mr. Arafat in the largest PLO grouping, Fatah, said that it would be wrong for the PLO to accept such a move. "King Hussein is ready to announce the setting up of a confederation now," he said, adding that

this would go against decisions tak-en by the Palestine National Coun-The PLO official, Abu Iyad, said that the announcement of a confederation would mean the forma-

tion of a Jordanian-Palestinian

"I am convinced that it is this confederal government which will carry out negotiations over the head of the PLO," he said in Tunis, where the PLO has its headquar-



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WORLD BRIEFS

Brink's Robbery Legitive Arraigned

NEW YORK (AP) — A small arsenal that included bomb parts and a
machine gan was found in the Baltimore apartment of a woman arraigned Monday on charges stemming from a Brink's robbery in 1981 in
which three persons were killed, an FBI spokesman said.

Marilyn Jean Rusk 37 who had been a furtifive since 1977, went before

Marilyn Jean Buck, 37, who had been a fugitive since 1977, went before U.S. District Judge Kevin T. Duffy on fugitive, conspiracy and racketeering charges. In addition to the bomb-making paraphernalia and an Uzi machine gun, a .22-caliber automatic with a silencer and a .38-caliber

pistol were found in the apartment, the spokesman said. She also faces murder charges in the deaths of two police officers and a guard during the \$1.6-million robbery in Nyack, New York, and other charges in connection with two robberies in New Jersey in 1978 and 1979. Five people were convicted in the Brink's case on charges of robbery and the slayings of the three men.

Soviet Press Carries Israeli Message

MOSCOW (WP) - The Soviet Union's two most authoritative newspapers have prominently featured messages from Israel, raising speculation in diplomatic circles that the Kremlin may be interested in mending fences with the Jewish state.

The government newspaper Izvestia gave unusual prominence Sunday to a message from President Chaim Herzog of Israel to Mikhail S. Gorbachev commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany. It was the first time that a communication by an Israeli leader was published in the Soviet media since Moscow broke relations with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war.

The Communist Party daily Pravda on Monday gave an unusually good display to an article on a manifesto of an Israeli committee "for celebrations of the victory over fuscist Germany" signed by a number of Israeli intellectuals, including nine non-Communist Knesset members.

Prayda Assails Drunkenness as Crime

MOSCOW (AFP) - In the latest contribution to an official press campaign against alcoholism, Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party paper, denounced drunkenness Monday as a crime and said that alcoholics

should be isolated. The report said that alcoholics "bring harm to society, but above all to their family and friends" and argued that "punishment is important to safeguard and prolong" the lives of alcoholics, who it said often die 15 to

20 years before retirement. The Polithuro said in April that it would take a "series of social, political, economic, medical and administrative measures" to deal with the problem of drunkenness. No details were given at the time, but the forthcoming measures were expected to be extremely repressive, accord-

French Socialists Reject '86 Alliance

PARIS (Reuters) — France's governing Socialists have rejected the idea of seeking an alliance with the center to stay in power after elections

No formal decisions were made at the weekend meeting of the party's management committee, but party sources said there was nearly unanimous opposition to the idea of forming a center-left coalition if the

Socialists lost their absolute majority in the National Assembly.

The party's first secretary, Lionel Jospin, said after the meeting that he expected the Socialists to win no more than 30 percent of the vote in the 1986 elections. The Socialists' uneasy alliance with the Communist Party collapsed last year.

Baldrige to Encourage China on Trade
BEIJING (UPI) — Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. commerce secretary, said Monday that he would urge China to lower barriers that hinder the marketing efforts of U.S. companies. He also promised to expedite the export of U.S. high technology to China.

In a speech to American businessmen, Mr. Baldrige said that Americans faced several obstacles in their attempts to reach the Chinese market: the high cost of doing business in China, difficulties in securing labor and supplies, erratically applied customs rules and tariffs and restrictive policies on the repatriation of profits.

Mr. Baldrige, on a four-day visit to Bening for a meeting of the U.S. Chinese Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade, said the two countries would sign an agreement on industrial renovation aimed at enabling U.S. companies to participate "on the ground floor" in refur-bishing and upgrading hundreds of outmoded Chinese factories, many built with Soviet aid and expertise in the 1950s, he said.

Illinoisan's Rape Sentence Commuted

CHICAGO (UPI) - Governor James R. Thompson has commuted the prison sentence of Gary Dotson for a rape the accuser has said never occurred, but the governor refused to grant a pardon.

After the commutation Sunday, Mr. Dotson, who has served six years in prison, said he still wanted a new trial to clear his name. "I'm disappointed that I'm not considered innocent but I've got to be happy. I'm free. I will pursue it in court more," Mr. Dotson said Sunday after hearing that his 25-to-50-year sentence had been commuted to the time

already served.

The chief judge of the Cook Country Criminal Court, Richard J.

Fitzgerald, has scheduled a hearing Tuesday on a motion for a new trial. Mr. Dotson also has an appeal pending before the Illinois Appellate

For the Record

United Airlines pilots and management sat down at the bargaining table Monday in Boston for the first time in a month in an effort to resolve a pay dispute and head off a strike set for Friday.

(AP)

Edward Joseph Perkins, a career diplomat, was nominated Monday by

President Ronald Reagan to be ambassador to Liberia.

(UP)

- Two 84-year-old man died of Legionnaires' disease Mouday in a geriatric hospital in Stafford, England, where 11 other persons have died of the pulmonary virus, officials said. They were the 35th and 36th persons to die in the recent outbreak.

Soviet authorities deported an American tourist Monday, U.S. Embassy officials said. The woman, from Salt Lake City, Utah, told the embassy she was detained, ordered to undress and was searched by KGB officers for carrying Russian and English copies of "The Sermon on the Mount," intended as gifts.

Critics Sharply Assail Kohl After His Party Loses Vote

(Continued from Page 1) ty's chances in North Rhine-West-phalia. "Even that hope was vain," an editorial said.

Post-election polls by West German television identified unemployment as the issue given the highest priority by the voters. The poll found that the majority be-lieved that the Social Democrats were better equipped to deal with

Even more ominous for Mr. Kohl's coalition was that nearly 50 percent of the voters said that unemployment in North Rhine-Westphalia was the responsibility of the federal government. While the national rate of unemployment is about 10 percent, it is as high as 16 percent in some areas of the Ruhr, the industrial heartland of North

this issue.

Rhine-Westphalia.
The Stadt Anzeiger of Cologne called the election a "protest vote" and reminded Mr. Kohl that he had come to power with the promise of reducing unemployment but had failed to do so. In the 1983 national election, an

estimated two million wage earners, including industrial workers from North Rhine-Westphalia switched allegiance from the Social Democrats to Mr. Kohl's party. On Sunday, these voters re-

turned solidly to the Social Democrats, according to post-election polls. Sunday night, named unemployed workers, pensioners and farmers as the three main groups of voters that had turned against his party. But be declared that the basic economic course of the government was cor-rect and would be continued. But at the first post-election

crats' national party committee Monday, the chancellor's pledge to continue his economic policy was reported to have come under fire from other members. Mr. Kohl and Willy Brandt, the head of the Social Democrats. clashed with unusual personal ani-

meeting of the Christian Demo-

mosity Sunday night during a live television debate. The dispute convinced foreign diplomats and others that foreign policy — especially Mr. Kohl's re-lationship with the United States would be one of the most divi-

sive issues before the 1987 national elections. The clash started when Mr. Koh accused Mr. Brandt of "systematic anti-Americanism" in connection with Mr. Reagan's visit Flushed with anger. Mr. Braudt broke in to

deny the charge. "Mr. Chancellor, you should be ashamed of your self," he shouted several times. "You're telling lies to our people." Mr. Kohl retorted that Mr. Brandt had "harmed the Federal Republic" by his stand on the Rea-

Mr. Kohl, in a television debate

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Eribune. Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Cambodia Question

policy since World War II has been whether and how to intervene to defeat, diminish or head off local Communist regimes. Nowhere has this question been posed with more poignancy than in Cambodia. There a harsh and aggressive foreign Communist state, Vietnam, now rules. The principal resistance, the Khmer Rouge, is not only Communist but is also the very group that in the 1970s committed geno-cide against the Cambodian people and put itself forever beyond acceptance. There is a small non-Communist resistance. Should the United States offer it modest military aid?

The question is so difficult because the slightest and most hedged support of military action anywhere in Indochina awakens all the ghosts of the former American intervention. These ghosts haunt both the argument against aid and the argument in favor. The argument against stresses the need for a firm, informed American consensus supporting the likely risks and costs of a new intervention. Such a consensus does not now exist. The argument in favor of aid makes the case for conducting an active policy within the constraints of the cautionary lessons of Vietnam.

We do not think the advocates of aid have overcome the natural hesitation that many Americans have about even a token involvement in Indochina. What counts most for us is a consideration arising from the excruciatingly

The nagging question of American foreign flimsy prospects for the anti-Communist resistance's success and from the likelihood that the vile and powerful Khmer Rouge, supported by China, whose interest in the outcome is far greater than Washington's, will dominate the anti-Vietnam struggle indefinitely. How can a deeply ambivalent United States make, with a small aid initiative, what the recipients are bound to take as a commitment to see them through to the end? There is no honor in standing by, but, given the history, there is even less in stirring false hope.

Those of us who see the world as a place of grays, not of blacks and whites, must accept a tricky issue of consistency. Why aid the Afghan resistance - an Asian cause that America supports — and not the resistance in Cam-bodia? The Afghan rebels are also fighting a foreign occupation, also (and directly) fighting

Soviet power, also fighting an uphill battle.

The telling difference is not simply that Afghanistan is not Vietnam. It is that the Afghans have a serious chance, if not to vanquish the Soviet invaders in battle, at least to force them in time to the negotiating table.

The political appeal of a cause is one reason to consider supporting it. But support must be serious. It is not serious if it is able to achieve almost nothing and falsely encourages its beneficiaries to believe in a commitment and a chance of success that do not exist.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Progress on the Deficit

President Reagan has taken two giant, steps toward a responsible budget by accepting the defense and Social Security cutbacks in the Senate budget resolution. His retreat on both should surprise no one, given his pattern of asserting rigid stances and then backing away. But his new steps are impressive nonetheless. Do they mean that he is ready to take the third step? Adding taxes to this deficit-reduction package would make it even stronger. It took Vice President George Bush's tie-

breaking vote to give the majority leader, Robert Dole, a painstakingly built victory for a resolution that would reduce the prospective budget deficit by an estimated \$56 billion next year and cut it in half by 1988. The compromise is a flimsy edifice in other respects, too. It rests on shaky assumptions of growth and revenue. And it is a Republican plan that the Democratic House will shape further.

Yet the Senate blueprint moves matters in the right direction. Cutting defense spending growth to the rate of inflation is safe and sound. Mr. Reagan said recently that doing this would be irresponsible. But his buildup remains massive. The Senate would still allow 4-percent military growth — the presumed inflation rate - while virtually all nonmilitary programs would be frozen, reduced or cut.

The most notable freeze is the one that the Senate would impose on cost-of-living raises for Social Security and other pensioners. Some such curb may be necessary so that all programs share the burden. But there may be more equitable ways to do it than by singling out pensioners. In any case, equity requires that a Social Security freeze not push lowincome beneficiaries into poverty.

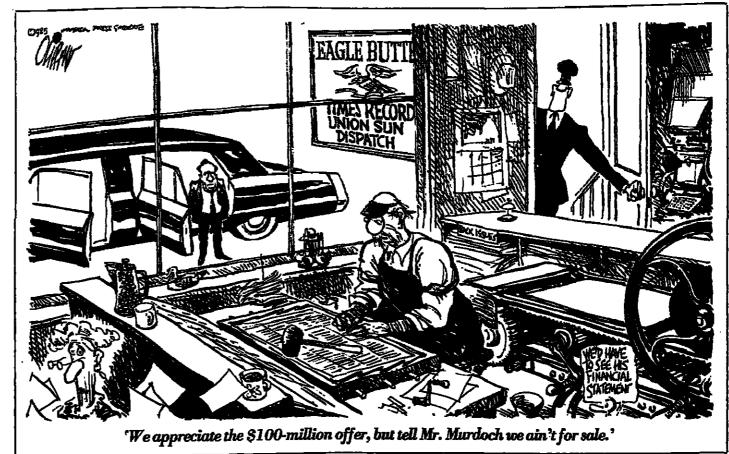
The Senate resolution's best feature is its acknowledgment that some government programs can be terminated. The major element missing is new revenue. Cowed by the president's threat to veto any tax measure, and knowing that tax increases are unpopular, the Senate refused even to put off the scheduled cut in cigarette taxes next fall. Just because massive deficit reduction can be achieved by spending cuts alone does not diminish the nportance of added revenues.

Besides, the House will surely not go along with all the Senate's proposed spending reductions. Retaining the existing cigarette tax and raising the tax on gasoline would be merited in any case. Meanwhile, the Senate resolution finally demonstrates that the deficit problem is serious and that the president and Congress are serious about a remedy.

Marvin Davis to buy six major independent

This deal is just one more example of turbu-

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Reagan and Gorbachev: A Meeting of Minds Soon?

WASHINGTON — There is an interesting paradox in the brief two-month relationship between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. When they exchange letters, both stress the things they have in common. But when they talk in public they emphasize the things that divide their coun-

tries and blame one another for the dilemma. In his letter to Mr. Gorbachev for the 40th anniversary of the U.S.-Soviet victory over Nazi Germany, Mr. Reagan called for "renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable, and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth." In response, the new Soviet leader recalled "the spirit of cooperation which united us all" against the Nazis, and he pledged Moscow's willingness to accomplish the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and fully eliminating nuclear weapons."

But within a few days they were bashing one another in public. In his address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg Mr. Reagan described the Soviet government as a corrupt system whose military policies were disrupting the world, and later on he mocked it as an economic and political failure at home and abroad. Meanwhile, Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow was condemning the United States as "the forward edge of the war menace to mankind," although he added that a world without

wars and weapons was attainable. "The course of events," Mr. Gorbachev added, By James Reston

"can be changed sharply if tangible success is achieved at the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms ... Such is our conviction. We firmly believe that the process of detente should be revived. This does not mean, however, a simple return to what was achieved in the 70s ... From our point of view, detente is not the ultimate aim of policy. It is needed, but only as a transitional stage from a world cluttered with arms to a reliable and all-embracing system of international security.

Here is the fundamental challenge to U.S.-Soviet diplomacy: Do the superpowers concentrate on mutual fears and insults, or explore stated objectives of establishing a new system of international security and gradually eliminating nuclear weapons? For the time being both are obviously concentrating on their fears and distrust. Washington is worried about the development of a new Soviet missile with multi-warheads and Moscow about Mr. Reagan's "star wars" research program.

What has not been explored in the two months since Mr. Gorbachev emerged at the top of the Kremlin is what he thinks and whether it makes any difference. It is important to find out

If both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev keep saving they want to find a secure compromise in this nuclear power crisis, is it unreasonable to

suppose that they should arrange private talks, not only about the means of nuclear war but about the philosophy and process of how to reach their

proclaimed objective of a nonnuclear world?

"Today," said Mr. Gorbachev, "on the anniversary memorable to all of us, I should like to repeat once more: The Soviet Union resolutely comes out for a world without wars, for a world without weapons. We state again and again that the outcome of the historical competition between the two systems cannot be solved by military means."

All this may be smoke and flimflam, but nobody

in Washington knows. Mr. Gorbachev is a stranger who may or may not have power, but it would be interesting to get some people together to discuss quietly whether he and Mr. Reagan really agree on reducing tensions and nuclear weapons and finally on the abolition of same. It probably would not bring these two fundamentally different philo-sophic and political views of life to compromise, but nobody in Washington or Moscow knows.

All the superpowers know is that they are getting

into a dangerous, expensive and potentially disastrous confrontation, and that they should begin to discuss it this summer or at a personal meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev in the fall. This will not mean much, however, unless they get their philosophers and not merely their weapons technicians together.

The Gorbachevs Might Give the Reagans a Contest

T ONDON - From the talk of London, Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev are going to give Ronald and Nancy Reagan, the great masters of TV-manship, some racy competition if they go to New York in the fall as expected. In fact, word has filtered through from Moscow that the Soviet leader wants to include a visit to the Reagan ranch at Santa Barbara. That

into a grand-tour performance. Mr. Gorbachev showed in his V-E Day speech in Moscow that he can be as tough and aggressive as any of his Kremlin predecessors when it comes to denouncing the West and blaming it for all of the world's present and past woes, including Hitler's war. But he and his wife also showed

that they are susceptible to Western luxury and glitter, regardless of the call for more austerity and discipline at home in the Soviet Union. Three anecdotes widely repeated

during their week in London last year

By Flora Lewis here among high officials and people Toward the end of the trip, after with access to Margaret Thatcher's Mrs. Thatcher had left for a visit to

they cannot be offered as assured know the details, if not to acknow ledge them publicly, to give the sto-ries more weight than idle gossip.

The visit was in December, before Mr. Gorbachev became the top leader but, it seems, doubtless after he was sure of the succession. One item on the program was a pilgrimage to the cemetery in Highgate where Karl Marx is buried. The Gorbachevs did not go. It was a blustery day. The word is that Mrs. Gorbachev told their escorts to deposit the obligatory wreath because she was determined to see something else — the crown iewels in the Tower of London.

Toward the end of the trip, after office make the point. The anecdotes China, they ordered their motorcade have not been directly confirmed, so to stop at the blocked entrance to Downing Street. Mr. Gorbachev said fact, but they do give the flavor still he wanted to see the prime minister's lingering after the Gorbachev visit. residence again. He got out of the car Enough people were in a position to and tried to argue his way past the harricades. At first the guards sarcas tically refused to believe who he was. but then, flustered, they accepted the evidence. The Gorbachevs were thus given another private look around the

house to examine the decor.

The best story starts at the formal dinner that Mrs. Thatcher gave for her Soviet guests early in the visit. Mrs. Gorbachev admired the diamond and sapphire earrings Mrs. Thatcher was wearing Impatient with that kind of small talk, the prime minister accepted the compliment stiffly. But Mrs. Gorbachev insisted on knowing where they were from,

Finally, Mrs. Thatcher called over her husband, Denis, who had bought shop. It was Cartier.

of Cartier called Downing Street in mean? Who listens? The genocide some embarrassment. Mrs. Gorba-convention has been in existence chev and her cohorts were there de- since 1948 but has never been used, earrings. They were still in stock, but he wanted to know if the prime mincumstances. She did not. Mrs. Gorbachev bought the earnings and paid with an American credit card,

Efforts to check the story drew a blank. At first Cartier was evasive; after a number of people called, it said it had reviewed its charge slips and found no record of a purchase by Raisa Gorbachev. The press office at Downing Street denied even hearing of the incident. "I don't even know it the prime minister wore earrings the night of the dinner," a spokesman said. Discretion was to be expected.

It has not stopped continuing chuck-les in London's upper social set. The incidents tell nothing about Mr. Gorbachev's policies and the positions he is likely to take in a meeting with Mr. Reagan. But they do give some clues to his personality and to his supreme self-confidence despite a minimum of contact with the West.

Mrs. Thatcher has said she was charmed by him. Instead of sticking rigidly to reading prepared papers during their official talks, in the usual Kremlin fashion, Mr. Gorbachev spoke to her from brief notes and responded to questions.

This is a new kind of Kremlin leader, neither wooden like the three of recent years nor impetuously earthy like Nikita Khrushchev. He is certainly Russian, but a departure from the stereotypes. He can deal with Western ways, despite the profound difference in ideas and attitudes.

It will take some adjustment by Americans, once he appears on the U.S. scene, to recognize that looking and acting familiar does not mean thinking along American lines. The New York Times.

The Killers Might Be **Forestalled**

By Jonathan Power

L ONDON — While President Reagan had his hands full dealing with the aftermath of the Nazi extermination machine, the U.S. Senate has been preparing to decide whether to ratify the United Nations Convention on Genocide. And an organiza-tion called International Alert has been founded to campaign against mass killings. It is to be headed by Martin lennals, the former director-general of Amnesty International.

The killing goes on. Since 1945, genocide has cost more lives than the

millions of Jews exterminated by the Nazis. There have been massacres in Bangladesh, Cambodia, East Timor and several African countries. International Alert has decided to make Uganda its first country of fo-

cus. With reason. Lust year Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, called the situation there "horrendous." Since 1981 between 100,000 and 200,000 people have been killed. When Idi Amin was overthrown in

1979, there was hope that Uganda would return to normality. But mass murder has continued under Milton Obote. Some indicators, like the exodus of refugees, suggest that the situ-ation is getting worse. In Marshal Amin's time there were only about 25,000. Today there are 300,000. British officials and the Common-

wealth secretariat argue privately that the U.S. estimate of deaths is too high. In any case, the land that Winston Churchill called "the pearl of Africa" and "an island of gentle manners" seems to be bleeding to death. President Obote made the mistake of using uncompromising factics against what at first was only a relatively small number of dissidents. And when he transferred large numbers of underfed, underpaid troops to parts of the country unsympathetic to his administration, excesses became the order of the day. The govern-ment's troops often have sought re-venge for past suffering that they endured at the hands of Amin forces.

All this enlarged the numbers and heightened the militancy of the opposition. International Alert proposes that outside organizations that have some influence on the Ugandan gov-ernment, like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, urge the government to initiate a process of conciliation. For a start, it should convene a round-table conference outside the country and invite repre-

sentatives of the opposition. A sense of defeatism brought on by the scale of the horrors is one reason why so few manage to summon up enthusiasm for the campaign now bethe jewels as an anniversary gift some years before, and asked him to tell ate to ratify the UN Convention on Mrs. Gorbachev the name of the Genocide. When there are such largescale atrocities, what does inter-A couple of days later the director vnational law or international protest mented cases of mass killings.

A basic weakness of the convenister would have any objection to tion is that in the debates in the showing them in the surprising cir-mid-1940s on the original draft the Soviets got their way on a key para-graph. They demanded the removal of the clause prohibiting genocide against political groups, on the theoretical ground that genocide was bound up with Nazi race theories. Race was the issue, they argued, not politics. Consequently the slaughter of political groups such as the Com-munists in Indonesia in 1965 or the political opponents of Pol Pot in Cambodia does not come within the terms of reference of the convention. Another flaw is that provision for a

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an international court to try perpetrators of genocide, modeled on the Nuremberg tribunal, was dropped. In an ideal world the Senate would make its delayed ratification of the convention contingent on a strengthening of the terms of reference. At the very least it should consider mandating the U.S. administration to argue for the appointment of a UN high

commissioner for human rights who would visit threatened areas in any early state of genocidal conflict and ring the alarm bells.

Forty years on, the lessons of the Holocaust are easily forgotten. Constant reaffirmation of our principles is needed. Ratifying and strengthening the genocide convention would be one way. Supporting International Alert would be another.

Mass killing will not be stopped by

voluntary organization or by an international legal convention. But at least they could raise the flag for civilization and make it more difficult for those who practice murder to escape the scrutiny of public opinion.

International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Regarding "Mayor in Oregon Makes Offbeat a Virtue" (May 8):

The poster "This Bud's for You"

referred to Bud Clark's decision to

discontinue sale of Budweiser beer because of Anheuser Busch's opposi-tion to the California bottle bill re-

quiring deposit on bottles and cans. The Goose Hollow Inn had been

famous for selling more Budweiser

per square foot than any other tavern.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Look Who's Back in Play About a Portland Poster

In response to "In the Shadows of Summits, Former Leaders Find a Spot-light" (April 26) by Joseph Fitchett: I am appalled that sidelined ex-

leaders, having been voted out of office, should set themselves up as an InterAction Council." By what right do these private citizens try to influence government decisions? They should be reminded that they were voted out because the people of their respective countries did not agree with their decisions. Let me assure your readers that

any statement by former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, for example would have little credibility in Australia. He was swept from office in 1983 by an enormous majority and he left the country with the largest un-

employment figure in its history.

These men should not be allowed to strut and posture. If they have so much to offer, they should return to their countries and seek re-election. KEITH R. HARDIE Caringbah, Australia

The poster shows a smiling Bud Clark serving a beer clearly labeled Blitz Weinhard, the hometown brew. EHRICK S. WHEELER Portland, Oregon.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full od-dress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Other Opinion \$2-billion agreement by Rupert Murdoch and

The World Waits for Reagan

For the first time since 1981, when the U.S. television stations from Metromedia Incorpogovernment launched the ambitious experiment in deficit-financing now universally
doch and Davis already own reduction, producers of movies
results from Measure Messrs. Murdoch and Davis already own reducers of movies
ry Fox Film Corporation, producers of movies which he has charted for America and the an Australian network, an Australian film world. The president's sudden surrender on company, satellite communications capability Friday to the Senate's demand for a freeze on and a European cable television group. What military spending is the most hopeful sign to if they integrated it all? date that the U.S. budget deficit may be brought under control before it precipitates a serious financial crisis.

lence in the industry, which has seen the friendly acquisition of ABC by the smaller

The basic cause of the growth of the deficit Capital Cities Communications, and hostile since 1983 has not been the increase in defense takeover attempts at CBS. It occurs while the spending, rapid though this was. Over \$130 billion of the \$160-billion structural deficit can be directly attributed to huge tax cuts which were the cornerstone of the Reaganomics program. After four years of Reaganomics it is becoming clear that a sufficient political consensus does not exist in America for the sweeping reductions in government activity which Mr. Reagan would have needed to make his budget sums add up. It is now accepted even by the Republican leadership in Congress that a spending squeeze alone will not resolve the underlying imbalance created by Mr. Reagan's tax cuts. Sooner or later the president will probably be forced to compromise with Congress on tax reforms and higher revenues, as well as on cuts in spending. The big question is whether, while waiting for Mr. Reagan to make his mind up, the world can avoid a serious recession or financial crisis. - The Financial Times (London).

Toward a Worldwide Network?

Fantasies have existed for some time of the power of a worldwide television network. The

older television technologies appear stronger (and the newer ones weaker) than previously forecast. Rupert Murdoch's creed is never to be boring. At a time when business power struggles are prime fodder for his television companies' shows, he never is. In the long run. the shrinking of the world by the global reach of his media signals is likely to be the least boring aspect of his ventures. - The Baltimore Sun.

More Irish Support Neutrality

The Irish Republic's neutrality has always been vague and pragmatic. It was a result of the end of dependence on Britain and was regarded from the first by many Irishmen as more a symbol of independence than anything else. It has often been seen as a mere bargaining counter in a process designed to achieve unification with Ulster. But Irish belief in true neutrality is becoming more widespread. Always a major plank in the platform of the small Labor Party, it is gaining considerable adherence in both the major political parties.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR MAY 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Mine Fire Kills 136 in England LONDON - No one in the sorrowing town of Whitehaven now doubts that death in one of its most tragic forms has come to the 136 men down in the workings of the Wellington mine. The main way of the mine, about two miles from the bottom of the shaft and out under the Irish Sea, was walled up with bricks [on May 13] and the fire behind it left to burn itself out. The 136 men on the other side of the fire must have been dead already, so great was the heat, The last rescue party to go down recorded the temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. The three Government inspectors of mines agreed that the only course left to extinguish the fire was to wall it in. Whitehaven is like one great

1935: A Call to Stabilize Currencies BASEL — Calling for the stabilization of currencies, the annual report of the Bank for International Settlements says that the tariff. quota, clearing and compensation agreements throttling international trade are "the inevitable concomitants of the chaotic money conditions which prevail." During the past year, says the report, approved by the European central bank governors, "disorder has become intensified through the fall, measured in gold, of sterling and the currencies responsive to it ... the silver policy of the United States and the abnormal attraction of gold to the American market. No durable recovery can be

hoped for unless and until stabilization of the

leading currencies has been brought about." family stricken by the hand of death.

> INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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Crime: The Color of the Collar Counts

WASHINGTON — When G-men nabbed the late "Willie the Actor" Sutton after he had stolen some \$2 million in bank deposits during his lifetime, the disguise artist wound up spending 33 of his last 43 years in prison.
The Reagan Justice Department

- made up of stem-faced law 'n' order types who sneer at the coddlers of criminals — has rounded up a gang at E.F. Hutton & Company that systematically bilked tens of millions of dollars out of 400 banks through a sophisticated swindle that made new breakthroughs in The perpetrators of the crime admitted their guilt in more than 2,000 instances of mail and wire

"The object of the defendant's scheme and artifice to defraud was to obtain interest-free funds by means of intentional overdrafting," said Justice prosecutors triumphantly, demonstrating how the illegal "drawing against uncol-lected funds totaled more than \$1 billion, with daily overdrafts sometimes exceeding \$250 million."

That certainly makes the depre-dations of "Slick Willie" look like small change. Imagine: For more than two years a ring of at least a dozen and perhaps 50 stockbrokers, By William Safire

regularly shuffled rubber checks in and out of banks, bamboozling most bankers and intimidating a few who got wise.

What do you suppose is going to happen to the gang that enriched itself at the expense of the banks, which are owned mainly by small shareholders? Will the criminals be brought into court, to be photo-graphed and shamed? Are the ringleaders going to jail?

No. The corporation for which the perpetrators of the crime work

merely has to give back the money it stole, and reimburse the Justice Department \$750,000 to cover the cost of its low-paid lawyers and accountants who broke the case. The court has imposed a criminal fine of \$2 million, the legal limit. No personal disgrace for the perpetrators; no jail terms; not a slap on one individual wrist. Putting on his most severe look. Attorney Gen-

eral Edwin Meese had the chutzpah to announce: "This makes it clear to the business world that whitecollar crime will not be tolerated." On the contrary, the pretense that no human beings operate E.F. Hutton makes it clear to the busifollowing a scheme concocted by a ness world that if your company is

shot through with managers in-

volved in a huge swindle, not to worry — the Meese Justice Department will limit the liability to the

corporation. And none of the guilty officers will have to pay.

What excuse does the Justice Department's Criminal Division have

to offer for this deal that was never offered to such bank-robbing entrepreneurs as "Slick Willie"? Albert Murray, the prosecutor in Scranton, Pennsylvania, who spent 18 months on the case, claims that naming and prosecuting individ-uals "could have taken us two to

three years." That's a dandy reason for coddling white-collar criminals.

Justice officials in Washington have assured reporters that nobody in senior management was involved in the two-year, \$10-billion operation. That suggests a degree of hands-off management that stretches credulity. But even if this operation had been run by a stock clerk and a messenger boy, should they not be brought to justice?

Well, um, goes a further explanation, some witnesses were given im-munity from prosecution in return for their testimony to the grand jury, and it would not be fair to prosecute a few when all the other immunized wrongdoers in E.F Hutton offices got off.

What kind of abuse of immunity

is that? Prosecutors are often required to let small fry off in order to get evidence against bigwigs, but the notion that immunity for some makes prosecution of others "unfair" is ludicrous. Says Mr. Meese: "We are as aggressive in the investigation and prosecution of so-called white-collar crime as [against] narcobes and organized crime." Based on the immunity whitewash and cosy plea bargain in this case, that

is great news for the Malia.

A far-reaching misjudgment was made here, which deserves a close look by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Faceless companies do not filch money from banks; people in those companies do. There is a Sut-ton in Hutton who beat the rap.

The New York Times.

Tarelo

MITTER TO THE THE THE

they be not at the con-

Deficit Cut Without Tax Rise Vowed by Head of House Panel By Jonathan Puerbringer New York Times Service Both houses must approve a sinBoth houses must approve a sinBoth houses must approve a sinSchumer, a New York Democrate Schumer, a N

tative William H. Gray 3d, chair-man of the House Budget Commit-tee, has pledged that his panel will write a spending plan that will cut the U.S. deficit by more than \$50 Article of billion in 1986 without raising tax-

Martin Committee to the large of Martin Committee to the large of the The Pennsylvania Democrat did not rule out a reduction in the costof-living increase in payments of the Social Security retirement pro-Markey and the holder of the h gram. But he said Sunday the committee would not cut so deeply into programs for the elderly as the Senate did in the budget outline it approved Friday.

The Senate's 1986 plan, which passed only with the tie-breaking vote of Vice President George Bush, cuts \$56 billion from the 1986 deficit that would result if no government programs were changed and if the current military buildup proceeded as planned.
Mr. Gray and his committee will

begin to write their version of the budget this week. Members said that, based on informal discussions so far, their plan would hold military spending to a lower level than the Senate did, to offset some of the billions they want to restore for the elderly and other domestic pro-

That would set up a many frontation with the White House controlled Senate, which have already agreed and the Republican-controlled than the first seemed which nave arready agreed to hold military spending to 1985 levels plus an allowance for inflatively plus an allowance for inflatively plus and that any agreed that agreed that any agreed that any agreed that agr

actually appropriates funds for billion over three years.

Mr. Gray said on a television news program, "What I am pre-pared to pledge Sunday is that we will come out with a spending-re-duction plan that will be over \$50 billion. We are not going to raise taxes at all."

On Social Security, he made no promise to reject the changes in-cluded in the Senate plan. "I can't say what the Budget Committee or the House is going to do. But I can tell you one thing, we're probably not going to do what the Senate did

The Senate proposes to eliminate the cost-of-living adjustment for one year and to cut projected spending on Medicare, the health insurance for the elderly, by \$16.3 billion over three years.

Opinion on tax increases and Social Security is divided in the House. The Democratic leader, Jim Wright of Texas, supports the idea of a minimum tax on corporations while other leaders, including House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, will not consider one unless President Ronald

to hold military spending to 1985

Mr. O'Neill is also opposed to on defense." Mr. Speakes levels plus an allowance for inflantion. They have said that any atcrease for Social Security, while really for us the bottom line."

Both houses must approve a sin-gle overall budget resolution that Schumer, a New York Democrat sets general targets for spending on the Budget Committee, said the and taxation in the fiscal year that House faced a difficult task in begins in Oct. 1. The budget is then matching the Senate's \$56 billion of. used as a guide to legislation that savings in 1986 and nearly \$300

"We'll be lower than the Senate on defense," he said. "But I can't see the votes for a Social Security cost-of-living freeze and I don't think we'll terminate these 12 pro-

The Senate's plan holds military spending to the 1985 level, increasing the budget only enough to make up for inflation. That is far less than the 6-percent increase, in addition to one to make up for inflation, that the president initially requested.

spending than the Senate ap-proved, but not the Social Security freeze, members said the House mally agreed on about \$45 billion of savings in 1986.

■ Reagan to Fight for Budget President Reagan will fight for the Senate-passed budget "man by man and woman by woman" as it his spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday in Washington, The Associated Press reported.

"I don't see him giving at all on taxes, I don't see him giving at all on defense." Mr. Speakes said. "We'd like to hold it as is. That's



PHILADELPHIA SIEGE — Two men work on a bunker atop a rowhouse occupied by a radical, back-tonature group, MOVE. Police used water cannon Monday to try to enforce an eviction order. Shots were fired from a building but no one was hurt. A policeman was killed in a 1978 shootout between the group and police.

Bitburg Visit Hurts German Tourism

HAMBURG — Thousands of Americans have canceled vacations in West Germany following Presi-

Blattermann of the German tourist

here Monday.

He said that the cancellations, mainly by Jews and World War II veterans, resulted in hotels losing at least 200,000 overnight stays from

Soviet Exports Tripled To Nicaragua in 1984

By Theodore Shabad

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Nicaraguan imports from the Soviet Union tripled last year as the Sandinists' relations with the United States deteriorated, recent Soviet foreign trade statistics show.

As a result, Nicaragua has now emerged as the second most important Latin American recipient of Soviet goods, after Cuba. Previous-Soviet orbit. ly. Brazil was Moscow's secondbest customer in the region.

The Reagan administration im-posed a trade embargo on Nicaragua on May 1, calling the leftist Sandinist government a security threat.

The embargo and the subsequent visit to Moscow and other Sovietbloc capitals by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has raised expectations that the Sandinists will move even closer to Moscow economically.

magazine Foreign Trade, 1984 exports to Nicaragua were 138 mil-lion rubles, three times the 1983 level of 42 million rubles.

Ruble-dollar conversions are difficult because of fluctuating exchange rates, but the Soviet exports to Nicaragua last year had about twice the value of shipments from the United States to Nicaragua. There were virtually no Soviet

imports from Nicaragua. The Soviet Union appears to have surpassed the United States as a supplier of chemical fertilizer, machinery, motor vehicles and oth-er capital goods to Nicaragua. These commodities predominated in U.S. shipments to Nicaragua un der the dictatorship of Anastasi Somoza and in the first years after the Sandinist takeover in 1979.

Last year, according to the Commerce Department, there was no machinery in the six leading catepromotion center in New York said gories of U.S. exports to Nicaragua, which ranged from insecti-

cides to paper and oil products. . The Soviet Union has yet to publish a detailed breakdown of 1984 trade. In 1983, it sent aircraft, roadbuilding machines and motor vehicles to Nicaragua. In return, it took

THE WORLD OF BIG BUSINESS JETS

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traditional Nicaraguan exports coffee, cotton and cane sugar. Moscow reported virtually no trade with the Somoza government. In 1980, the first year of trade,

Moscow's exports were limited to about \$100,000 worth of publica-The U.S. embargo against Nica-ragua has evoked parallels with an embargo against Cuba in 1960 and Cuba's subsequent drift into the

■ Caribbeau 'Concern'

Foreign ministers from 13 Caribbean countries have expressed "deep concern" over the embargo by the United States on trade with Vicaragua and have urged a return to dialogue between the two nations, The Associated Press report-

Their concern was expressed in a communique issued at the conclusion Saturday of the 11th annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community and Common Market, or CARICOM, in Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis.

■ Ortega Arrives in France President Ortega arrived Mon-

day in France to seek support against the U.S. trade embargo, Reuters reported from Paris. Mr. Ortega has just visited Spain after completing a tour of Eastern Eu-rope aimed at securing economic



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CIA Denies Link to Bombing in Beirut **Agency Also Rejects Charge It Trained Counterterrorists**

WASHINGTON --- The Central Intelligence Agency denied Mon-day reports that a CIA-trained group in Lebanon was responsible for a car bombing in Beirut in which more than 80 persons were

The CIA "never conducted any training of Lebanese security forces related to the events described" in an article in Sunday's editions of The Washington Post, according to

a CIA spokeswoman, Patti Volz. "It also had no foreknowledge of the Lebanese counterterrorist action mentioned in the article," she

The Post, quoting unidentified sources, reported that President Ronald Reagan approved a plan late last year directing the CIA to utrain foreign teams to make preemptive strikes against terrorists.

The plan was rescinded after members of the unit hired others to set bomb that killed more than 80 peotarget, a suspected terrorist leader,

Responding to complaints from serves" its commitment to keep bombing was the work of a dissi-congressional oversight commit-dent Shirte faction.

cracks," Mr. Leahy said. "I do not want my side to get caught on a

tees informed of agency activities. The White House and State De- Senate Probe Is Begun partment refused to discuss the substance of the story.

"That's our policy, of not com-



Patrick J. Leahy

under the law to report to Con-

some members of Congress that United States, Abdallah Bonhabib. they had not been informed about said he had not been told of any the alleged operation, Mrs. Volz U.S. involvement in the attack. He said the agency "scrupulously ob- said he had assumed that the

Lebanon's ambassador to the

Bob Woodward and Charles R. Babcock of The Washington Post

menting on any alleged intelligence
matter," the White House spokes
chairman of the Senate Select man, Larry Speakes, said Monday. Committee on Intelligence, said

pendent inquiry into a half-dozen CIA operations, including the counterterrorism program in the dent Ronald Reagan's controver-Middle East that was canceled after the unauthorized car-bomb ex- tery at Bitburg on May 5, Knut Mr. Leahy, a Vermont Demo-

Sunday that he had begun an inde-

crat, said he wanted to know more about several sensitive operations and that he was seeking more de-tails on others about which he felt the committee was not fully in-

"We're going to review six to seven operations on our own," he

The senator said he did not know of the counterterrorism plan in Lebanon. But when he was asked about it last month, he said, he made inquiries "and found out about it on my own." He refused to give further details.

By law and by agreement with "We point out that we do not un- the Reagan administration, the dertake any activities - have not chairmen and deputy chairmen of - that are inconsistent with the the Senate and House intelligence ple March 8, the sources said. The law and we meet our obligations committees are to be informed of all covert CIA activities. An administration source insisted that the committees had been fully informed, both orally and in writing, of all covert or otherwise sensitive

> "Things have fallen between the Nicaraguan-mining type problem."
> Senator Leahy said he felt that

the CIA chief, William J. Casey, and other agency officials were willing to answer the committee's questions about any matter, but that nothing was volunteered if the questions were not framed exactly.

Ex-Chief of CIA Assails Bureaucratic Infighting

By Charles R. Babcock Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Admiral Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA during the Carter administra-tion, describes the U.S. intelligence agencies in a new book as being plagued by bureaucratic infighting that harmed the country.

In the book, "Secrecy and De-mocracy, the CIA in Transition," Admiral Turner is also critical of Reagan administration for its increased use of covert action around the world.

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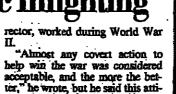
Admiral Turner saved his harshest words for what he called the Reagan administration's arbitrary efforts to censor his book. He said it made more than 100 deletions of material it termed classified.

In one instance of infighting, Admiral Turner wrote, Vice Admiral Bobby Ray Imman, while head of the National Security Agency withheld from the Central Intelligence Agency important informa-. tion about the Soviet Navy.

"The loser was the United States," Admiral Turner wrote. here pressured to produce reports that supported defense programs. The tug-of-war extended to the White House, he said, where officials put pressure on the CIA to produce reports that would help

the president politically. President Jimmy Carter's White House was "repeatedly insensitive" to the "importance of protecting the apolitical credibility of intelligence," he wrote. He said that Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security affairs adviser, cece asked Admiral Turner to dessify information on the Middle. East that would help Mr. Carter.

Of the Reagan administration, Admiral Turner said its model of intelligence seemed to be the Office of Strategic Services, where William J. Casey, the current CIA di-



mistake.' The book calls the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the CIA under Mr. Reagan a violation of principles governing the agency and of a law requiring congressional control of the U.S. intelligence services.

tude in peacetime "was a serious

Admiral Turner acknowledged that the Carter administration used covert action, too. By the end of Mr. Carter's term, he said, a "wide amount of human spying can possi-variety of covert operations were in bly be a substitute." places because of the administration's "cumulative frustration" about Soviet adventurism in Africa and Afghanistan, the fall of the shah of Iran and the taking of

American hostages there. Admiral Turner defended his emphasis on technical collection systems over spies and his decision to cut 820 positions from the CIA's clandestine service in 1977.

"We must never allow the Sovi-Admiral Turner said that De-tense Intelligence Agency officials tion capabilities," he said. "We that the "brigade" had been in have grown utterly dependent on Cuba for nearly 20 years.



Admiral Stansfield Turner

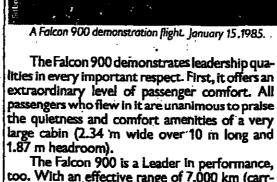
them, and in many applications no

Admiral Turner said the intelligence agencies' mishandling of a report that there was a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was more damaging than their failure to predict the fall of the shah of Iran.

Earlier warning of the Islamic revolution would not have saved the shah, he said, but negative publicity over the Soviet brigade played a direct role in blocking ratification of the second strategic



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payload. Thanks to its latest-generation Garrett engines, its excellent aerodynamics and lighter weight, the Falcon 900's fuel consumption is record-breakingly low: some 1/3 less than the above competitor, whose engine consumes almost as much fuel when idling on the runway as that of the Falcon 900 when cruising at Mach.80.

These figures highlight the sophisticated aerodynamic design of the Falcon 900, utilizing Dassault computer technology developed for the famous Mirage fighters - an experience that's unique among producers of business jets.

The Falcon 900 also scores first for safety. In the unlikely event that one engine should fail, the remaining two can easily supply the requisite thrust and maintain operation of the aircraft's critical systems. This level of security obviously cannot be matched by twin-jet aircraft, either now or in the future, whatever the developments in

international regulations.

If you would like to know more about the

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Business takes off with Falcon.

For Now, Space Defense Planners Say, Their Reach Exceeds Technology's Grasp

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's office in charge of research for the space-based defense project has concluded that the dream of exotic, orbiting battle stations firing powerful laser beams to knock out Soviet missiles and warheads is beyond America's technological reach for the foresecable future, according to scientists directing the research effort.

The Pentagon's Strategic Detense initiative Organization, the formal name for the office conducting the research, has all but exclud-ed use of lasers, X-rays and particle-beam weaponry, at least for the "first generation" of any spacebased missile defense system the administration may decide to

build, the scientists say. instead, it intends to rely on ki-

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rocks," or projectiles that home in siles on the heat produced by warheads,

The implications of the office's thinking — that two separate gen-erations of a space-based missile defense system may be necessary

are likely to fuel the arguments of critics who have questioned the huge cost and the technological possibility of meeting the goals originally enunciated by President Ronald Reagan for the program popularly known as "star wars." Those goals are to "render nuclear weapons obsolete" and provide a shield for U.S. population centers.

The first generation of the spacedefense system "doesn't necessarily mean big battle stations in space. said Dr. Louis Marquet, director of the program's directed-energy research. It may be something more prosaic than that."

Interviews with five top officials in the SDI organization suggest that pressures of time and political necessity are pushing proponents istration to make an initial decision of the space-based defense system at least on whether to go ahead to resort to the most immediately. with the development phase of a available "off-the-shelf" technology. This is a tactic first proposed by High Frontier, a private group three key factors in making that that was one of the early advocates judgment would have to be what he

netic-energy weapons like "smart of space defense against Soviet mis- called the "political dimen

The "first generation" of weapand "railguns," devices that use electromagnets to accelerate a projectile along a rail to thousands of the SDI office, would be an extension basically of the technology used in a successful experiment in June in which the army fired a ground-based maneuverable nonnuclear missile at an incoming dummy warhead and succeeded in hitting it more than 100 miles (160

kilometers) into space.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the program, indicated in a recent interview that several breakthroughs had been achieved in research on a space-based "kinetic kill vehicle." known as a "railgun," which would shoot high-velocity projectiles to destroy Soviet missiles in the first phases of their liftoff from Earth, or to "kill" warheads later in mid-

course flight. Despite much uncertainty regarding the practicality and cost of the project. General Abrahamson expressed confidence that research would be far enough advanced by the early 1990s for the next admin-

first-generation system.

But he also said that one of the

at the world situation as a whole and see that, yes, this is the first of a series of steps that we're all confident now will indeed lead to greater

stability.' The other two, he said, were the technical feasibility and cost of the project. He made no mention of the issue of "survivability," whether the components of a space-based defense would be vulnerable to attack themselves. This has been central to the arguments of many critics of the project.

The growing conviction among top officials in the project that the use of lasers will remain beyond U.S. technological reach for many years was most clearly reflected in the comments of Dr. Marquet, the project's directed-energy beam ex-

"I don't support directed energy for intercention of boosters." he said, referring to the initial boostphase of a rocket. "We've got a simpler way to do it with kinetic-

energy weapons.
"Right now, if you throw a 10 kilometer-per-second smart rock at a booster you are going to kill it. I don't believe directed energy is a

crashes into another. Directed-energy weapons are those that employ a tightly focused and precisely directed beam of intense energy in the form of light or atomic parti-James Jonson director of the

SDI's science and technology office, concurred with Dr. Marquet, saying "smart rocks" were cheaper than lasers. However, it is unclear whether "smart rocks" could be used against a rocket taking off because it is unknown whether the high-velocity projectiles could be shot downward through the atmo-

"My guess is it's technically possible." Mr. Ionson said. "We'll know in a couple of years."

The focus of hopes in the project's office for coming up with a he said, was building switches ca-workable "first-generation" system pable of handling huge joits of elec-

Interceptor (9) Verification Interceptor Homes In racking Booster Separation

This diagram illustrates how one kind of kinetic energy weapon would work. A lethal "umbrella" enlarging the missile's diameter unfurls just before impact. In a successful experiment held last June, a nonnuclear missile hit an incoming dummy warhead in space.

Kinetic energy is the energy re-leased when one moving object is a combination of the electromag-trical current needed to fire the thing at these current levels' netic railgun firing some version of the "smart rock."

Radars Kwajalein Atoll

Pacific

Ocean

a cylindrical object 150 feet (about double" that. 45 meters) long, consisting mainly of electrical coils used to generate an electromagnetic force. The force is capable of shooting a small projectile into space at the speed of 20 to 30 kilometers per second.

The air force officer said that 10 breakthrough" in railgun technol-ogy was achieved in November when one of them fired multiple

shots of tiny projectiles.

The main technological problem,

Warhead

weapon. He said switches on ex- electrical power generation. perimental railguns were operating General Abrahamson, in illus- at two million amperes and, he clear that generating enough electrating the SDI plan, turned on a said, "we have to able to demon-slide projection of the railgun. It is strate that we can get just about gun is not the only problem to be resolved

"Some of our betters have to understand that's the issue," General Abrahamson said. "It's not, 'Can you put that thing in space,' pounds (about 1,140 kilograms), but the issue is, 'Can you fire this But the projectile that General

General Abrahamson makes

Missle Launch at

Vandenberg A.F.B.

The Homing Overlay Experi-ment of last June fired an interceptor that weighed about 2,500 Abrahamson says the SDI organization's has in mind "to make it practical" would have to weigh sev-

en to eight pounds. The general has a model of such a "smart rock" on his desk to show visitors. The Pentagon is planning 15 major experiments of various possible

components of a space-based mis-

sile defense system. These experiments are being designed, the Pentagon says, so they will not violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union, which forbids tests of any components of an anti-missile system. Critics of the administration's plans say that these plans violate the treaty, and that the Soviet Union will certainly consider them

Another unresolved issue is the cost-effectiveness of a defensive system. Dr. Marquet estimates that the United States would need about 20 defensive rockets for each of the 1,400 Soviet long-range. land-based offensive missiles, of roughly 28,000 "smart rocks."

This advantage is needed largely

because the satellites, or railguns. would be constantly rotating around the Earth, each one passing over the targeted Soviet silo for only a few minutes on each orbit. High Frontier has argued that 432 satellites would be required to

keep the Soviet missiles constantly under surveillance.
Dr. Marquet, unlike General

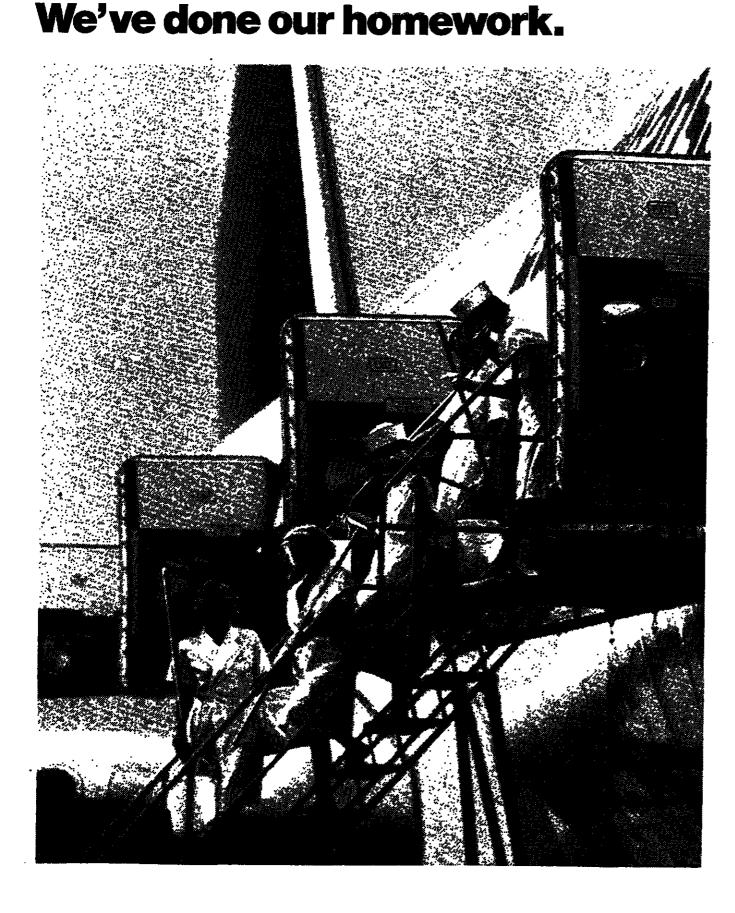
Abrahamson, talks less of railguns firing the "smart rocks" than cheap, light orbiting space "platforms," which he described as "a" little rocket launcher with a telephone on it." The "telephone" would be a processor of information to guide the smart rock.

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prototypes of the weapon have been built for experiments in the United States and that a "world best based in the United States and that a "world best based in the United States and that a "world best based in the United States and that a "world best based in the United States and that a "world best based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and that a "world based in the United States and the Uni Islanders Feel Neglected, Frozen in World War II Image

By Bill Peterson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — While President Ronald Reagan was in West Germany last week commemorating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, Ricardo J. Bordallo, the Democratic governor of Guam, was complaining that Washington had never given his island the attention it deserves. eign troops on the island.

"There's been a tremendous neglect," Mr. Bordallo said, "We see the economies of the enemy -- Japan and Germany -- restored and in robust health. Yet we are part of the American family, and there's never been a plan, never a program for our people.

"When V-J came, they forgot all about us and packed up and went home," he said. "Much of our infrastructure is still what was left by the military in World War II."

Mr. Bordallo was in Washington to lobby for a change in status for Guam. Except for three years of Japanese occupation in World War II, the island has been under U.S control since the Spanish-American War in 1898. It is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands, 32 miles (about 51 kilometers) long and about 4 to 10 miles

it wants to become the Common-wealth of Guahan and be granted ure if they prolong but do not im-

Guam, controlled by outside

and it began writing a "common-wealth act" last year. Mr. Bordallo circulated the fourth draft of the some members of Congress had act among congressional leaders asked him. "Where is Guam, any-last week. The act would give way?" Guam, flooded with refugees after the Vietnam War, control over immigration and commercial air traffic and a veto over establishing any new security zones or basing for-

It would return about half of the erans. land controlled by the Defense Department, which maintains naval and air force bases there, to the local government. It also would establish a pay-

ment plan similar to the District of Columbia and would provide cer- bombers flew off to bomb the Japatain U.S. benefits to which recipi- nese." ents have a legal right, such as Social Security pensions.

The act must be approved first by Guamanians, then by Congress. "We're bringing U.S. dollars in Mr. Bordallo said that he has en through the back door, and nobody countered no outright opposition realizes it," he said.

er than independence or statehood, in Washington but that it was difficult to lobby here for a Pacific island 9,000 miles away. He said

Mr. Bordallo said that he believed that Guam, the site of a major World War II battle, had contributed more than its share to U.S. defense. Of the island's 110,000 residents, 10,000 are U.S. military vet-

"Very few people know about our history," Mr. Bordalio com-plained. "We're stuck in a time warp, a World War II image. Everyone remembers us as the place where the marines landed and the

Times have changed, however. Eighty-five percent of tourists visiting Guam are Japanese

U.S. Physician Says Heart Implants Have Not Yet Been 'That Successful'

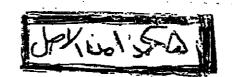
prove recipients' lives.
"We hope that eventually, me-

ease." Dr. Allan Lansing, medical NEW YORK — The head of the director of Humana Heart Institute Since 1950, Guam has been an world's leading artificial heart im- International in Louisville, Ken-"unincorporated territory." and its plant program says that the im-

powers for 300 years, voted in 1982 chanical heart disease will be much ty of my achieving it, then I would to seek commonwealth status rath- less severe than human heart dis- certainly take a mechanical heart."

An Invitation

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a Special Conference on The International Business Outlook. Christ Church, Oxford, September 19-21, 1985. For further information, please send your business card to International Business Outlook Conference, International Herald Tribure, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521
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Abrahama Gromyko, Shultz Will Try to Clarify Earlier Talks By Dusko Doder By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service MOSCOW - Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was expected to leave Moscow on Monday for Vienna and talks with George P. There a Martin and the Martin and th Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, on issues that are continuing to

NEWS ANALYSIS

frustrate improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Action of the control The talks Tuesday are expected to deal with two main and interrelated issues. One is the agreement the two men reached at their last meeting in January that opened the way for a resumption of nuclear arms talks. The other is a prospective meeting in September between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorba-

Sources in Moscow say man, paring unforeseen developments, Mr.
Gorbachev is certain to travel to
New York for the United Nations
General Assembly session in September and that he is likely to meet with Mr. Reagan. But the substance of the meeting, according to Shultz-Gromyko agreement propolitical observers, will be determined at the next round of the tween the talks on space weapons charges on other issues in recent mr.

Shultz-Gromyko agreement proThe two sides have also traded
The two sides



George P. Shultz.

Geneva arms talks, which is to begin later this mouth.

administration of "violating" the

and medium-range nuclear arms. In his latest speech, Mr. Gorbachev stated that a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations could be achieved "if tangible success is achieved" at Ge-

As a result, Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz are expected to try to further define their January accord. Soviet officials convey the impression that failure to adequately clarify the interrelationship between the three sets of talks would render them meaningless. The Soviet Union's concerns ap-

peared Sunday in Pravda, which renewed allegations of U.S. violations of arms agreements that had a negative impact on "the whole spectrum" of relations.

Specifically, the anthoritative daily charged that the Reagan administration was flouting the 1972 with celebrations of the 40th annimates of allied victory over Nazi anti-ballistic missile treaty by going ahead with the president's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "star wars." The commentary seemed to be a response to similar charges made by Mr. Reagan Friday in Lisbon at the end of his European tour. The two sides have also traded



Andrei A. Gromyko

Germany.
But the main question remains whether the two sides are prepared to make concessions on tangible could lead Mr. Gorbachev and his es for the sake of a constructive dialogue in Geneva and the pros-

avoiding a deadlock Sources in Moscow are unwilling to predict the outcome of the Vienna session. An exchange of messages between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan earlier this week engendered some optimism, however.

The Soviet position in Geneva is still somewhat ambiguous. It could not be determined, for instance, whether the Russians had proposed a 25-percent cut in strategic mis-siles during the first round of talks or whether Mr. Gorbachev's statement to that effect referred to an earlier Soviet offer.

But it is widely accepted that Mr. Gorbachev's main preoccupation is to modernize the Soviet Union's economy, which leaves him with little choice but the pursuit of better East-West relations

If Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz manage to find a modicum of common language on the arms quesversary of allied victory over Nazi tion, the prospective September meeting could mark a turning point in Soviet-American relations

Failure of the meeting in Vienna entourage to scuttle the prospective meeting and instead use the New York visit to exert pressure on the



VIETNAMESE RESETTLEMENT URGED — Poul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, on Monday visited the Bowring camp for Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. He later urged Britain to aid Hong Kong by resettling more refugees.

Consensus Is Growing Among European Allies That SDI Will Leave Them Vulnerable to Soviet Attack

In this view, the first approximately a poor "nuclear guarantee" is a poor promise at best. The belief is that no American president would order a miclear strike to defend Bonn or Paris when to do so would mean the destruction of American cities.

Gerald Frost, director of the Institute for European Defense and Strategic Studies in London, said: "With the risks to America reduced by a system of defense, the policy would become more credible."

The counterpoint to this view is enhanced France's status. that a space-based defense might foster isolationism in that the United States. According to some analysts, this fear, whether real or to like nuclear weapons. They don't imagined, might be enough to split say we want more and more of

Beyond the technical question of whether their land can be defended tence, the fear they induce, which lies another contentions issue for has made it impossible to contem-Europeans: whether U.S. and Sovi- plate war." et space shields would render "impotent and obsolete" not only stockpiled nuclear weapons mainly American and Soviet nuclear missiles but Europe's as well. The ity of conventional forces in the question is of special moment for Warsaw Pact, although a recent

Here raw numbers are viewed as

threat in return.

lost by a switch to expensive systems of space-based defense be-youd the means of their budgets.

"The nuclear game is the last opportunity for France to be a ma-jor power," said a French official. In his view, nuclear deterrence has worked, France has played a role in that strategy and it, in turn, has

Colonel Alford, of the Interna-tional Institute for Strategic Studies, said: "Enropeans actually tend them, but they say it is nuclear weapons on the whole, their exis-

Over the years, Europe has Britain and France, which have goal has also been to reply to detheir own nuclear arsenals.

(Continued from Page 1)

suffice to increase European security because the United States would ty because the United States would the states would be and British might pose a weak to be space-based description of the French clear missiles on their submarines.

Skeptical of space-based description of the French clear missiles on their submarines.

fenses. European leaders have Pride and prestige are at stake as well as military might. One fear of the French and British is that their status as world powers would be lantic Assembly, which is com-posed of legislators from NATO

countries, reluctantly endorsed Mr. Reagan's research proposal. "However undesirable some feel an American ballistic missiles defense system would be," the statement said, "the presence of solely a Soviet system would be still less

desirable. Thus, while Soviet missile defense research continues, there is every reason for American research to continue also." But last spring France publicly disparaged both the strategic goals and the research. At the Geneva disarmament conference of the United Nations, its ambassador, François de La Gorce, said defensive weapons in space "could threaten the stability, and thus the peace, that has resulted so far from

the invulnerability of the means of

nuclear response.7

He added that Mr. Reagan's announcement alone of the intention Most recently, NATO countries critical. The Soviet Union, with its have started to deploy cruise and "constitutes in itself a spur to rein Geneva between the United large number of missiles and war- Pershing-2 missiles, while the Brit- double the effort to build offensive States and the Soviet Union, and it

and legalistic. In a quid pro quo,

Mrs. Thatcher agreed to support

the research in exchange for Mr. Reagan's agreement to four points: strategic goals "would lead not to the Western aim must not be to stability, but just the opposite."

"The military gain for Europe is almost zero," said a French official. 'We don't believe for a moment that it is useful.'

achieve superiority; deployment of But Mr. Kohl, in a speech to the a space-based defense system West German parliament, gave a the overall aim must be to enhance, fense research. He said his govern-West negotiations should aim to rushed" into a decision but generalreduce levels of offensive arms.

In March, Sir Geoffrey Howe, gram. the British foreign secretary, raised tioning that "we must make sure we structive force." In a major speech, he listed a host of questions and implied that answers to them might prove disappointing. Sir Geoffrey's speech was made

to go forward with the research in the opening week of negotiations "constitutes in itself a spur to re- in Geneva between the United

would be a matter for negotiation; warm endorsement to space denot undercut, deterrence, and East-ment would "not let itself be

ly favored taking part in the pro-

On March 26, Defense Secretary the level of tacit criticism by can- Caspar W. Weinberger formally invited the allies to join in the reare not developing what might search. He set a deadline for re-prove to be only a limited defense sponse of 60 days. The offer was against weapons of devastating de-widely characterized by West European officials as an ultimatum and viewed as a loyalty test.

A West German official said, "Your country can do the job exactly by itself. So what it is really looking for is political support." Mr. Weinberger eventually backed down on the deadline, but

tion to the Strategic Defense Initia- feels it lags badly in high technoltive was negative. In April, Defense ogy and sees the space defense re-Minister Manfred Wörner said the search as one way to catch up. strategic goals "would lead not to Areas of application of the \$26 bil-

> ence and space transportation.
>
> The head of the research program, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force, told a group of U.S. military contractors

in April that he was "fully confident our allies will be able to par-He added, "They will be bidding, not gained much European support.

Although intrigued, many West A European alternative to the European companies have voiced reservations. Fears include a scien-

ogies by Europeans. According to François Heis-

bourg, a former international secu- graph, and President François Mit- ain since the end of the war over the rity adviser to the French defense minister, one way for European countries to overcome the barriers they fear is to form a consortium. Banded together, European

else," Mr. Heisbourg said. "They have tremendous promise, but the lion research program are likely to program is completely closed to the

include computers, optics, electronics, metallurgy, materials sci-Partly in response to such con-April proposed the founding of a European Research Coordination Agency, or Eureka. The agency would conduct peaceful scientific research in areas similar to those of the U.S. research.

allies. There's no access."

So far the French proposal has

U.S. space defense plan is the last thing desired by American offitific "brain drain" to the United cials. Originally, they hoped for a States and Pentagon controls on firm endorsement of the research the flow of technologies. According plan at the Bonn summit meeting. to company officials, the Pentagon
might want to limit the exchange of tion, especially from the British techniques between American and and French, administration offi- action" against the opening of an European researchers and to inhib- cials then said they would settle for airfield opened Sunday by Britain it the export of military technol- a vague supporting paragraph in on the disputed Falkland Islands. the final communique.

terrand took the occasion to reject the research

tries other than France is whether recover the islands.

heads, might easily overwhelm European ground defenses, while the
ropean cuits, he said. "These are going to joining in the research could in-be used in SDI and everywhere crease Bonn's influence on ques-

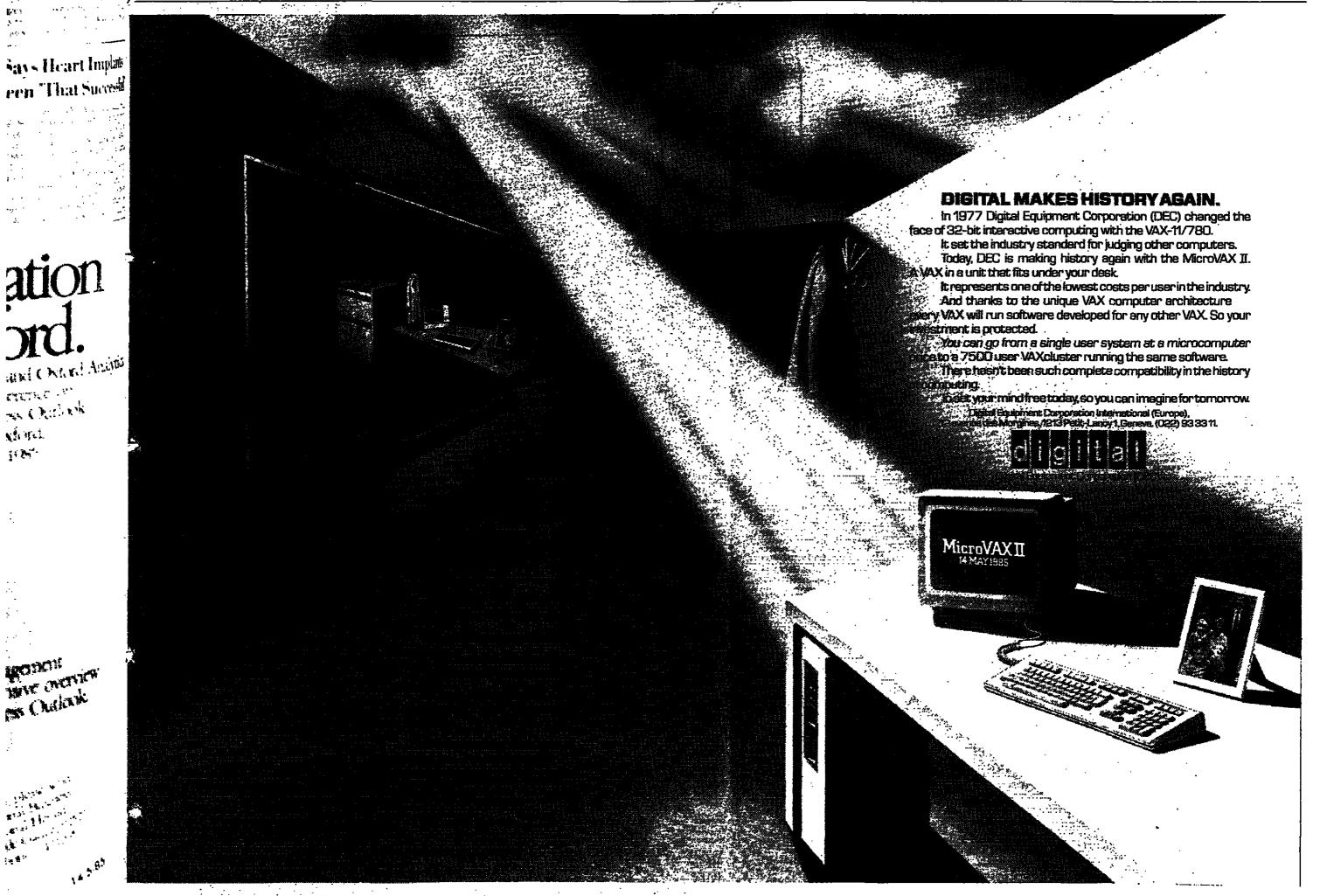
tions of deployment and strategy. But Karsten Voigt, the foreign policy spokesman for the opposition Social Democrats, dismissed Mr. Kohl's position as naive. "To cerns, the French government in participate in the research is to endorse the politics," he said.

By all indications, European officials want nothing to do with the actual deployment of space-based defenses. Governments fear that for Europe - space arms would be useless and costly.

A European alternative to the Argentina Assails **Falklands Airport**

BUENOS AIRES — The Argen-

tine Foreign Ministry has warned it will take pertinent international Argentina, which has main-But there was no such para- tained a state of hostility with Britislands in 1982, said Sunday the the U.S. invitation to take part in construction of the airport was an act of aggression. It has said it will The immediate issue for coun-use peaceful diplomatic efforts to



Designers New and Not-So-New Discover Marais, Exotic Fare, Godard Work Open Cannes Putting Slick Boutiques Amid Paris Delicatessens By Thomas Quinn-Curtiss International Herold Trabuse

By Anne-Marie Schiro

New York Times Service TO ARIS — The Marais, the area Tof Paris that includes the old Jewish quarter with its kosher butchers and delicatessens, has become a fashionable place to live as its fine 17th- and 18th-century buildings are renovated - and,

The collection of the Italian

and the **Knap** label with its

KNAP - 34, FAUBOURG

E

there is designed by Andrée Putman. Alaïa is the most famous name to go to the Marais; most designers who have opened boutiques there are young and new, and names constantly change as ousinesses grow or wither away. Some American store buyers, ever on the alert for new labels,

> the Marais, which many tourists do not know about.
> "Parisians are just discovering it," said Patrick Bertaux of Miller & Bertaux, a new boutique at 17 rue Ferdinand-Duval. He and his partner, Francis Miller, design the dothing, rugs, collages and houseis that are artifully displayed in the shop. They selected the modern-looking jewelry while

make a point of visiting this part of

traveling in Indonesia. The women's clothing in their shop is essentially sportswear with wide elastic waistbands and their signature design of four pockets, two fore and two aft; prices range from about 450 francs (\$47) to 800 francs. The pair have also done a collection of oversize T-shirts, all in white with interesting graphics of black and white mesh, bold stripes or colorful paint strokes, ranging from 150 francs to 220 francs, and will soon stock a "simple, comfort-

able" man's shirt. Another new boutique is Bernard Malbrunot at 3 bis rue des Rosiers, across from the St.-Paul steam baths. "A lot of famous peo-ole come to the baths here," Mal-brunot said. "Turkish baths are

few Marais designers who has been discovered. Although his combination shop and showroom opened only recently, he has been designing for four years and has sold his clothes to Charivari and Jimmy's in New York and to Nan Duskin in

"I am known for my jerseys mixed with leather." Malbrunot said, holding up a pleated skirt with leather strips crisscrossing the hip yoke. "and for my draping." He reached for a black matte jersey dress with a low back and an attached draped jacket that was tied around the hips.

He is also known for oversize blazers for men or women in a variety of fabrics and colors, at prices ranging from about 1,700 francs to 2,000 francs. The rest of his collection ranges from about 900 francs to 3,000 francs.

Malbrunot designed his spacious headquarters, in black and white with terrazzo floors and a movable wall of black-framed glass panes. Clean-lined black and white spaces seem to be favored by most

of the new shops. One is Lolita Lempicka's boutique, also at 3 bis rue des Rosiers. Her husband, Joseph Marie Lempicka, designed the shop, with lots of windows, overstuffed black leather chairs and a dramatic, bright blue table facing the door. "We liked the Marais," he said. "First we found a workshop here, then we found the shop." Lolita Lempicka's clothes are in

PRESENTATION OF THE OUTSTANDING NEW CREATIONS BY DAUM

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AU VASE ETRUSQUE

design. It has deep armholes and a collar that comes off to convert it to a band neck. When painted, it looks rather like tie-dying. Un-painted it is a wonderful basic shirt for men or women.

painted silk shirt."

start at about 1,600 francs.

1.700 francs.

The shop also specializes in broad-shouldered jackets that come in several fabrics.

"The idea of the shop," Durand said, "is not to make collections every season but items without season, one good piece in different colors and fabrics rather than 20 or 30 pieces. Everything can be worn y men or women except for our full-circle skirts. We expect women to wear those.

Solid silk shirts are about 750 francs, painted shirts about 1,000 francs. Silk T-shirts are about 450 rancs. Jackets start at about 1,350

Sentimentale, at 14 rue du Roile-Sicile, is one of the old-timers in the Marais: It has been there a year and a half. Unlike most of the newer shops, it sells the clothes of a variety of designers. Several have been discovered by American re-

Loua Dyn's silk jumpsuits and dresses, which have huge buttons, broad shoulders and cutout collars that serve as necklaces, are available at Lonia and La Rue des range from about 650 to 3,200 percent said they never visited art they never visited art museums,

Pier Jena's first collection of wool jerseys has been sold to SoHo Zoo and West Side Zoo in New York as well as to Sentimentale, where his loose tops cost about 500 francs and narrow skirts about 550

The Marais runs roughly be-tween the Bastille, where the new opera is being built, and Les Halles. The closest Métro stop is St-Paul/Le Marais.

ondon Show of U. S. Photos The Associated Press

LONDON — "American Images: Photography 1945-80," the largest show of post-World War II American photographs ever exhib-ited in Britain — 400 pictures by 82 photographers — has opened at the Barbican Center here.

more and more, it is becoming a place to buy fashion.

Azzedine Alaïa's new showroom there is designed by Andrée Put
Avery fashionable now with Parisotton, linen or wool. For spring she has pastel frock coats with an Edwardian air that are meant to be to the shop."

They should for he is one of the worn over long pleated client. worn over long pleated skirts, and tailored linea jackets to go with calf-length narrow skirts. She also reporting scornfully on his new film, "Detective" at the 38th

does a line of knits made up of tight skirts, loose pullovers and long cardigans. Sweaters are about 900 to vons salue Marie" (Heil Many) digans, Sweaters are about 900 to vous salue Marie" (Hail Mary). 1,650 francs; wovens about 800 to The charge that "Detective" is incomprehensible in large measure is Some of the most interesting perhaps justified, but such a charge sweaters in Paris are at Sierra, 17 might have been brought against rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe. All are many of his earlier scenarios, and is by Marie-Therese Sierra, who favors broad shoulders, wide sleeves beside the point. He summed up "Detective's" contents briefly: "A and beautiful colors. Many have woman, two men, a love story, a graphic patterns such as profiles knitted in. Others are divided into murder, a boxing game, the Ma-fia." There is a boxer in training, blocks of color; some simply have but no boxing match. There apcontrasting borders or tiny collars

in back. One simple knitted dress in azure, black or white has brightly pears to be more than a single love story. There is murder and a shootout, and the Mafia is mentioned; it colored shoulder pads that peek may be headed by an older man of out of the boat neckline. Pullovers lot may be one of its employees. When Benoit Durand and Elia-Godard's approach to his dubi-ous material is the thing, and he has kim (he uses only one name) opened Point Fixe at 8 rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe, they offered clothing by several designers. "We didn't think we could fill a shop with our own designs," Durand said. "But they have been the most delivered a film of uncommon pictorial beauty. To ask what it is all about is akin to demanding what a magnificent Persian rug has to say.

"Detective" is a masterpiece of cin-ematic design. Godard employs popular, so we are phasing out the music for mounting tension as the others and will bring in more of our silent movies did. The general imown things. Eliakim is known for his hand-painted fabrics, which he pression the film leaves is that of seeing a trailer in which excerpts of used to do for many designers. One the forthcoming feature are thrown of our best sellers is this handbefore us without rhyme or reason. One is mystified but one wants to The garment itself is Durand's see more. In its weirdly assorted cast are Johnny Hallyday, Nathalie Baye, Claude Brasseur, Laurent Terzieff, Alain Cuny and Jean-

Pierre Leaud. Some of the early showings at the film festival bring odd information

from exotic places.
"Visages de Femmes" by Desiré Ecare is a homemade comedy about women's rights in Ivory Coast. It is a baffling jumble of plantation documentary, folkloric song-and-dance numbers, soft-core porn and a lecture on social reform. It opens with a native dance ensem-

By Lawrence Kilman

percent said they never attended

The poll said 50 percent of

Americans opposed government subsidies to artists while 35 percent

supported such subsidies and 15

percent were unsure. When asked

state or national governments for use in public buildings?" 60 per-

under close scrutiny. President

Ronald Reagan has proposed

slashing the 1986 funding for the National Endowment for the Arts

from \$163.7 million to \$144.5 mil-

lion. The endowment, an indepen-dent federal agency, awarded

about 5,000 grants totaling \$149

million to artists and arts organiza-

cent favored of such purchases.

ated Press poll indicates.

Americans dislike abstract art

Don't Care for Abstract Art

they never went.

cent of conservatives.

ater regularly.

Seventeen percent of those sur-

veyed said they visited art muse-ums regularly, about every three to

six months or more. Thirty-six per-

cent said they attended some form

of musical concert that often, and 22 percent said they attended the-

Jean-Luc Godard was hit with a custard pie at the Cannes film festival, in protest of his "Je vous salue Marie."

ble, then relates a conflict brewing banned by a local manufacturer. A between two farmhands who have professional American troubleeyes on the same woman. The more shooter is engaged by Coca-Cola favored of the duo takes the maid- and after much comic-strip ado en for a swim in the nude and some Coke wins the day. The Yugoslav amorous dalliance, and that matter Dusan Makavejev, often beset by is settled. After another folk dance, the censors in his homeland for his we meet a woman who is training juggling of the party line, has a free the young members of her sex for band here and applies a slap-stick better jobs and higher wages. After style in which social comment and more chanting and mild sex-play, sex are combined. This formula

The Coca-Cola Kid" transports us to Australia, where in a remote region the American soft drink is

brought him international reputation when his 1971 film, "WR: The

U. S. Poll Shows Majority

Mysteries of the Organism," The U. S. film "Witness," direct-

ed by the Australian Peter Weir, and already widely freviewed since its opening in the United States, is set largely in a rural Amish community of Pennsylvania. Its routine plot concerns corrupt police officials who record to murder to officials who resort to murder to protect their drug-ring profits and Four out of ten respondents said the use of public funds to subsidize threaten the life of an Amish boy EW YORK — A majority of artists should be a lower priority of who has witnessed one such crime. government. Thirty percent said it Harrison Ford as a plainclothes deshould remain the same. One in ten tective is a bully actor - in the and rarely visit art museums, and half oppose government subsidies to artists, a Media General-AssociForty-five percent of those who Theodore Roosevelt sense - and there is an appealing performance by 8-year-old Lukas Haas as the hunted boy. As the showing was make less than \$20,000 a year said

The U.S. nationwide telephone they never visited art museums, survey of 1532 adults found that while 21 percent of those who make the running for the acting award he 57 percent did not like abstract art more than \$35,000 said they never and 70 percent visited art museums went. Of respondents who did not The Hungarian Istvan Szabo, who made the memorable "Meless than once a year. Thirty-five finish high school, 60 percent said phisto," is represented by "Colonel Red!" (in German), a fanciful reviuseums, 27 percent said they nev-r attended music concerts and 39 and 40 percent of high school grad-uates said they never did, while 20 percent of college graduates said shook the Austrian-Hungarian em-

pire on the eve of World War L Wealthier and better educated Redl, chief of Austrian military respondents were more likely to intelligence, committed suicide in support government subsidies. 1913 after being exposed as a Rus-Education also made a difference sian spy. The Russians, having dison whether someone liked abstract covered that he was homosexual, blackmailed him into service. He specifically, "Do you favor or op-pose the purchase of art by local, equally. received payment in letters sent to Four in ten Democrats favored the general post office in Vienna. government subsidies, compared with 30 percent of Republicans, The police had intercepted the cor-respondence and watched the post Government support of the arts and nearly half of liberals favored box. After Redl unlocked the box subsidies compared with 30 perhe was taken under arrest to a hotel

and left alone with a revolver. Szabo has tampered with the facts, insimuating that Redl was the victim of intrigues by the crown prince. The alteration causes the loss of the dramatic post office scene, but the film has commendable qualities. The background of Austrian society and Redl's boy-hood and rapid rise in the army are depicted with verve and style.

There is a magnificent performance by Klaus Maria Brandauer as Redl. Luis Pueuzo's "La Historia Ofi-cial" (The Official Version), from Argentina, recounts a frightening chapter of recent history when the now-deposed military regime resorted to kidnapping to maintain its power. A conventional middle-class schoolteacher begins to harbor doubts about the origins of her adopted daughter, obtained by her husband; she comes on evidence that the child's mother is among those who have "disappeared Norma Aleandro as the con-science-stricken wife, Hector Al-terio as her rascal husband and Chela Ruiz as a bereaved grandmother spark the story with a chilling reality. The film develops slow-ly but with swelling force.

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BRING WITH YOU

"Insignificance" is apply titled — surprisingly so, under the direction of Nicholas Roeg. Its characters or rather caricatures - are readily identifiable. Theresa Russell plays a shibbertigibbet blonde movie star married to a ball player. Michael Emil is a professor, a low-comic in an Einstein wig, and Tony Curtis plays a brutal senator. This strange crew is thrown together for one ridiculous scene after another. There is much talk but no sense. Two celebrated directors who died recently have been given posthumous honors with the premieres of their final films. Joseph Losey's

of their time fillules, reschib 2008/y s "Steaming" is an adaptation of Nell Dunn's popular comedy about women of different social standing meeting in a bath-bouse and discussing their problems. Vanessa Redgrave, Sarah Miles, the late Diana Dors, and Patti Love amusingly impersonate the loquacious bathers. Losey, with customary expertise, managed the transposition from stage to screen neatly. This film, however, can scarcely take its place with his major contributions and one regrets that his farewell work was not of stronger sub-

Shuji Terayama, the Japanese playwright, poet, novelist, essayist and cineaste, completed "Farewell to the Ark" shortly before his death. Terayama's swan song It is filled with startling images, such stuff as nightmares are made of. Its narrative is allusive, a sort of surrealistic case history. In a seaside village, a man lives with his female cousin. Carnal relations between ousins being forbidden, her father has fastened on her a chastity belt that nothing can remove. Mocked for his powerlessness, the man stabs one of his tormentors to death, then, with his cousin, de-parts to live in isolation, shunned by all. Haunted by the ghost of his victim, he goes mad. Make what you will of this and its eerie time-

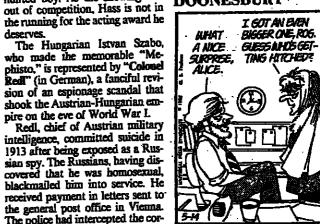
complex, it casts a hypnotic spell. François Truffaut, who died earlier this year, was accorded a memorial program, which crowded the cinema palace's main auditori-

um to capacity. ■ Godard Request Refused Italian distributors of "Je vous

salue Marie" have refused Godard's request that they withdraw the film from the Italian market, Agence France-Press reported from Rome. A representative of the distribu-

tors, Aldo Addobbati, said he had asked President Sandro Pertini to view the film. "Only if the chief of state, who is our supreme magistrate, tells us not to schedule the film will we obey," he said.

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Monopolies Of Europe PTTs Put Section of the sectio In Question the design of the later to the

By Amiel Kornel

PARIS — European governments' iron grip on telecommuni-cations services was loosened recently by the European Court of Justice. The court's decision joins technological, economic and political forces that are already liberalizing competition for the provision of telecommunications services

worldwide.
The March ruling might serve as a precedent for denying the Euro-pean postal and telecommunica-tions authorities, the PITs, the right to extend their monopolistic domination to future telecommunications services, according to offi-cials well acquainted with the case.

"We are now studying the situation in other member states," said an official of the European Com-munity Commission, who request-ed anonymity. "We will take action in all places where they try to extend their monopoly to new technologies, especially value-added

Services."
This is the first time that a court, ruled against monopoly control of new services," said Ernst Weiss, president of the International Telecommunications User Group.

Although not widely reported, the court's decision is causing "havoe" within the PTTs, said Harry Collier, chairman of the telecommunications group of the European Association of Information Services. "It is bound to have an effect on all incrative forms of traffic. It is forcing communications carriers to sit down and rethink their poli-

The history of the case starts in 1982. A number of private agencies in London, encouraged by the lib-. in London, encouraged by the liberalization of telecommunications competition in Britain, began offering trans-Atlantic telex services to companies from throughout Europe for as little as one-fourth the rate charged by the national PTTs.

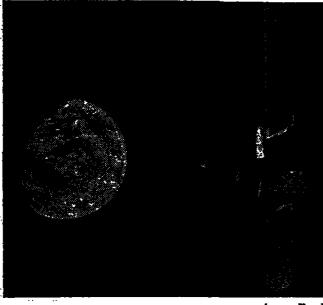
Concerned by the implications for their previously uncontested control of tariffs, the Confederation of Enropean PTTs or CEPT.

tion of European PTTs, or CEPT, pressured Britan Telecom to prevent the private companies from offering the telex-forwarding services. British Telecom, itself eager to reap the fruits of market liberalization, only refuctantly agreed to intervene, according to officials.

"We found the wrong culprit probably," said the EC official. We should have condemned the

PITs for putting pressure on their British colleagues." Nonetheless, the EC Commis-sion condemned British Telecom on Dec. 10, 1982, for abusing its dominant business position in the community under the anti-trust rovision of Treaty of Rome legis-

But the hattle was not yet won. The Italian government, again upon the urging of the CEPT, ap-(Continued on Next Page)



An earlier Intelsat, left, and drawing of Intelsat VI, right.



Drawing the Line Between Communications and Computers

By Arthur Brodsky

WASHINGTON - At a conference on international telecommunications held recently in New York, the discussion touched briefly on whether there is a difference between communications and computers. One participant rose and took an informal poll.

"How many of you have com-puter terminals on your desks?" he asked. Little more than half the 100 or so persons in the room raised a hand. How many of you have tele-phones on your desks?" he continued. Everyone raised a hand. "That's the difference," he stated emphatically and sat down.

Anthony Oettinger, director of Havard University's Project on Information Resources Policy, disagreed. From an engineering point of view, he said, there is no difference. Mr. Octinger, who uses the term "compunications" to describe the convergence between computers and communications, said that.

the Federal Communications Commission has tried to pry communications away from computers, the latest attempt in 1980. The question of what constitutes communications and what constitutes computing has never been satisfactorily answered, and this summer the

FCC is expected to try again. Most telecommunications technical experts agree there is no difference between the two fields. Perhaps there was, at one time, when computers were big and bulky and confined to their locations, and when communications over telephone lines were confined to anacarry voice and very crude data traffic. log transmissions, which could only

But times have changed. A user sitting at a computer terminal in one city can perform computations

telephone wires. Is that communications or computing? The changes

in a main computer hundreds of miles away. The data travels back and forth, often through regular alter radically how the telephone puter. In bit form, all sorts of informall sorts of informal mation can be sent over the tele-Information sent over telephone phone. Voices can be broken down chines that handle the voice and wires is now being transformed and reassembled. Data can be

data-bit form. The switching ma-

A New Industry: **Piracy of Signals**

By Wilson P. Dizard

WASHINGTON - Tonight more than a million U.S. and Canadian families can switch on their televison sets and watch a newly released Hollywood movie without paying anyone. They are the so-called "space pirates," equipped with small backyard earth stations designed to receive satellite pay-TV programs.

Satellite-signal piracy is spreading fast in North America and in the Caribbean region, Easy access to a dozen or more satellite entertainment networks has spawned a new earth-station industry and new problems for the Hollywood film studios and pay-TV distributors whose products are vul-

Reacting to this development, Congress last year passed legislation making protection of proprietary rights a key objective in U.S. trade negotia-

Controlling satellite piracy presents special problems. To begin with, it is a mass phenomenon. By the end of this year in the United States, there could be almost 1.5 million backyard "dishes" designed to pick up entertainment programs in-tended primarily for cable-TV systems.

Satellite piracy was practically unknown in the United States until the late seventies. Earth stations before then were big and expensive. There were, moreover, few satellite transmis-

sions worth looking at. Now there are a dozen major U.S. satellite providers of new films, sports and other entertainment features. More than 500 manufacturers and distributors

make up an expanding home-satellite industry, complete with its own trade association and annual convention. Typically, their dishes measure 3 or 4 meters (9.9) to 13.2 feet) in diameter. The trend, however, is

toward 2-meter dishes, capable of picking up pop-(Continued on Next Page)

The writer is a research fellow in international communications at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic & International Studies.

Problems Bring Satellite Market Down to Earth

By Jonathan Miller

WASHINGTON — Recent failures in space, the development of earthbound competition and political problems have unsettled the satellite telecommunications mar-

ket.
The loss of the Hughes Syncom4 satellite (also called Leasat) on the April flight of the space shuttle Discovery was the fourth multi-million-dollar loss to hit the satellite industry since early last year. In February 1984, Western Union's Westar-6 and Indonesia's Palapa B-2 were stranded in a useless orbit after their on-board rockets had failed to propel them from low-earth orbit, where they had been taken by the shuttle, to geostation-ary orbit, 22,300 miles (36,000 kilometers) above the equator, where they were to have provided tele-

communications services.
Although the two satellites were later picked up on another shuttle flight, they remain in a warehouse in California, unsold and unwanted, having cost the insurance underwriters \$180 million in payments to Western Union and

In June 1984, a \$102-million satellite owned by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) was lost in space after being launched on an Atlas-Centaur rocket from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. No rescue of the satellite was possi-

satellite Anik D-2 lost stability in space. Canadian ground controllers managed to regain control of
the satellite, but the operation required the use of a 14-month supply of its fuel. This has reduced the
operational life of the Anix and is

The poorer nations want guaranexpected to lead to a \$15-million

Republican, was a passenger. An effort by the shuttle's crew to revive the satellite did not succeed.

The string of American failures to get satellites into space has been offset by Europe's Ariane space program, which has been chalking authorize private satellites as an up a series of textbook launches. But the industry still is gloomy. Not only have the insurance premiums on satellites tripled (from about 6 percent of insured value to close to 20 percent) but the business itself is encountering unexpected commercial difficulties.

Intelsat, the global satellite network, has been failing to achieve predicted levels of use, causing shortfalls in revenue of tens of millions of dollars. After years in which it appeared that Intelsat could expect to expand continually while reducing its charges, the plan

commercially risky, and the basic charges have remained unchanged. Domestic satellite companies in the United States also have attracted fewer customers than predicted As a result, some new companies that had been hoping to get into the business have dropped out because thay have been unable to get fi-

All over the world, the new generation of high-powered satellites capable of broadcasting television directly to tiny antennas is being held up amid mounting doubts about the reliability of the technol-ogy and the feasibility of the eco-

Moreover, the satellite commuthat they may be outflanked by the rapidly developing technology of fiber-optic cable communications. For two decades, satellites have represented the ultimate in telecommunications sophistication. But the latest development in communications is not in space, but on

Extraordinary advances in the technology of fiber-optic systems are threatening to make conventional, terrestrial communications than satellite links, especially for

telephone connections.

Further uncertainty has been injected into the satellite industry by political considerations. This summer, in Geneva, members of the International Telecommunications Union will gather for a conference to decide on rules to govern the veloped world.

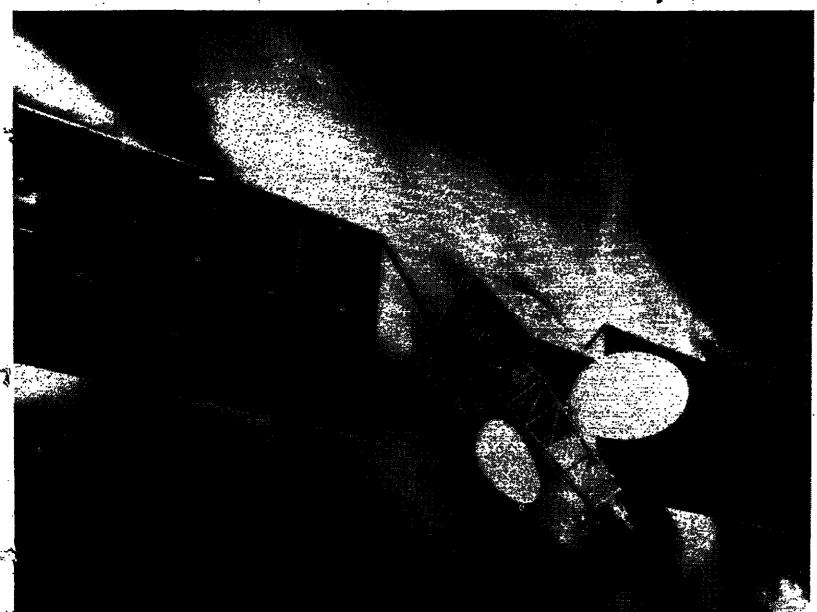
The poorer nations want guaran-

teed access to the satellite orbit; the Then, in April, NASA suffered the embarrassment of losing the Syncom satellite on a flight that was receiving unusual publicity because Senator Jake Garn, a Utah Luxembourg to Jamoch Europe's

first private satellite company. And in the councils of Intelsat there is another danger to global harmony. The Reagan administration, in a major policy departure, has indicated that it is prepared to alternative to Intelsat for transcontinental satellite links. While the new policy is in accord with a longstanding desire to deregulate communications and open the field to expand competition, it threatens to tear apart the historical consensus that has made Intelsat a prime example of successful international cooperation. Almost without exception, America's partners in Intelsat are bitterly opposed to the

There are some bright spots in (Continued on Page 11)

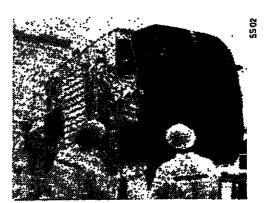
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that's special that's aerospatiale.

(Continued From Previous Page) ular programs on the more powerful new Hughes Communications'

Galaxy I satellite. Although there have been legal attempts to curb alleged signal stealing, the chances for relief from the courts or legislatures appear

Last year, Congress passed legis-lation, which, in effect, permits signal piracy in the absence of plans by satellife program distributors to sell their services to the backyard-

dish market. The Federal Communications Commission had earlier given up on attempts to control the prolifer-

The most promising means of overcoming signal stealing is to

The free-for-all has been in the Caribbean and Central America.

scramble the signal. Regular cable subscribers would get the programs since the descrambling equipment would be controlled by the local

cable company. Signal pirates would get "snow" on their TV screens. Last month, Home Box Office, the largest U.S. pay-TV distributor, began national testing of its scrambler system to 6,900 cable systems. The firm expects that a full-time scrambling system will be operating by the end of the year. Showtime and other large pay-TV companies are making similar plans.

Despite these efforts, there will still be enough unscrambled programs - and cheaper dishes - to

encourage signal stealing.
The United States will remain the signal-piracy leader, with Canada in second place because so many U.S. programs can be picked up there. The Canadian government has followed the American lead in giving up efforts to control the backvard pirates.

The greatest free-for-all in signal pirating has taken place in the Caribbean and Central America. As with Canada, U.S. pay-TV transmissions are readily available. The entire region is dotted with earth stations designed to pick them up. At one point the Jamaican television network was broadcasting pirated films over its stations

The Motion Picture Association of America and the pay-TV companies complained loudly. Their protests led to congressional legislation which, in effect, required governments in the area to come to terms with the American program providers before they would be eligible for trade concessions under the Reagan administration's Caribhean Basin Initiative.

Since early 1984, the arrangement has resulted in a cutback in the more flagrant satellite-signal abuses in the region.

Signal piracy has been a relatively minor factor in Europe so far. This is only because of a still undeveloped infrastructure of satellite and cable systems there. Until that infrastructure is in place, large pay-TV systems — the primary objec-tive of the signal pirates — will not

Europe's slow start results largely from stalling tactics by conserva-tive postal, telephone and telegraph agencies against commercial entrepreneurs who would upset their broadcasting and telecommunications monopolies.

Last year, the European Eco-nomic Commission came out in favor of a "common market for broadcasting," a concept that will remain largely theoretical (along with signal piracy) until this politi-cal and economic impasse is set-

The most intriguing prospect for signal piracy involves the Soviet Union and East European countries. Eventually, West European satellities will broadcast attractive entertainment and sports programs over an area that includes Eastern Europe and western parts of the Soviet Union.

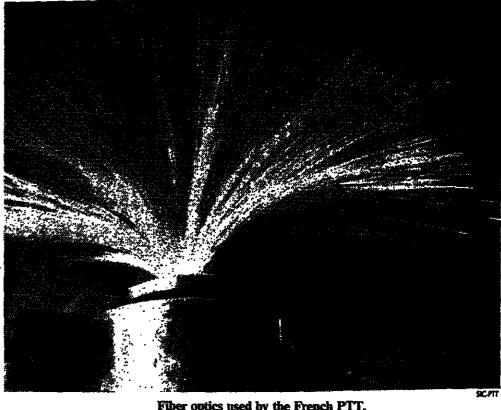
Although local Communist leaders will do what they can do to discourage signal piracy, the lure of "Dallas," "Dynasty" and Holly-"Dallas," "Dynasty" and Holly-wood films will be strong. A preview of what could happen

occurs nightly in a small control room at Columbia University's Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. For the past year, students have been monitoring Moscow television programs picked up from a Soviet satellite passing over the United States. Recently, the students have noticed

Once the Moscow transmissions are finished, Hollywood films and MTV-style video programs show up on the screen. They are apparently picked up from American satellites by technicians at Soviet earth stations who want to give their comrades a pirated look at Western-style entertainment.



Left, traditional telephone cable; fiber optics, right.



Fiber optics used by the French PTT.

Japanese Compete With U.S. in Global Fiber Optics Market

By Jack Burton

TOKYO — The showpiece of Japan's fiber-optics industry is the Information Network System (INS), the country's next-generation telecom

Once it becomes fully operational within the next decade, anyone in the country will be able to plug into a full range of telecommunications services, including high-speed digital telephone connections, facsimile and data communications, video-conferencing and

videotex, teleshopping and telebanking.

Although the United States remains the leading market for fiber-optic equipment, Japan has emerged as the leader in applying the technology to a wider variety of uses, contributing to greater expertise and advancing research.

Fiber optics has made INS possible and the telecommunications system demonstrates the advantages of the technology, the ability to transmit vast amounts of both audio and visual information rapidly along easily installed hair-thin glass fiber cables that are immune to electromagnetic interference.

INS was instrumental in propelling Japan into the pact area, concentrated pockets of population and front ranks of the fiber-optic field. It provided the crowded urban landscape, make a suitable environrationale for Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT), operator of the system, to engage in a decadelong research effort on fiber-optic technology that has more conveniently bridge the large land mass. scored a number of firsts in the field and made Japan a formidable rival to the United States.

It also provided the necessary market support to get the fiber-optic industry on its feet at a time when the technology was both expensive and uncertain. NTT accounted for 65 percent of fiber-copic sales in Japan last year and its contracts have been lucrative enough to help make Sumitomo Electric Industries, for exam-While the first major phase of INS was completed in equipment.

Feburary with the laying of the main fiber-optic trunk line through the length of the Japanese archipelago, Japanese fiber-optic producers can look forward to several other big projects.

Following the deregulation of the Japanese telecomnications market on April 1, several consortiums, including ones led by Japan National Railroads and the Ministry of Construction, are planning to erect fiber-optic telecommunications networks within the next several years to compete with Nippon Telegraph's INS.

A more technically demanding challenge is the laying of a submarine fiber-optic cable by Kokusai Denshin Denwa, Japan's international telecommunications company, between Japan and Hawaii by 1988

to improve trans-Pacific telephone service.
The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to establish more than a dozen "new medi: communities throughout Japan that will use its Hi-O-VIS system, a two-way interactive cable TV service that relies heavily on fiber optics.

These projects underscore that Japan, with its compact area, concentrated pockets of population and ment for fiber-optic systems, probably more so than the United States, where satellite communications can

Japanese makers of fiber optics are also expected to tap the industrial and office markets. Fiber optics can be used to automate assembly lines and wire computerized offices.

With demand booming at home, Japanese fiberoptic companies are also advancing into the United States, with Sumitomo beginning mass production of fiber-optic cables in the United States this year and ple, the third-largest maker of fiber optics in the world. NEC Corp. manufacturing optical communications

Perhaps Japan's biggest contribution so far to the fiber-optic field has been a new method of producing fiber-optic cables, called VAD, for vapor phase axial

Developed by Nippon Telegraph in cooperation with its three major fiber-optic suppliers — Sumitomo Electric Industries, Fujikura Ltd. and Furukawa Electric - VAD is more suitable for mass production of optical fibers than the earlier so-called MCVD meth-

od pioneered in the United States. The larger production volume offered by the VAD method means cheaper fiber-optic costs. Improvements in the VAD method will likely result in makers of fiber cable being able to attain NTT's price target of 4 cents per meter (3.3 feet) of fiber cable, a level competitive with the cost of conventional copper

The advantage of VAD lies in the fact that it can produce longer continuous lengths of fiber cable than the MCVD method. Sumitomo Electric has already produced a single fiber cable, 300 kilometers in length on an experimental basis, although cables of 100 kilometers long will likely become the VAD production standard in the future. This compares with 20kilometer cables now produced with VAD and Skilometer ones with MCVD.

But the longer length of the new liber cables can not be fully utilized unless a way is found to reduce the another relayer is needed. Its relayer research touches number of relayers inserted along fiber-optic lines to boost signals. Light signals continually lose strength as they travel down fiber-optic lines, resulting in the need for relavers to amplify the light signals at regular intervals.

The main trunk line for INS, for example, has relayers every 30 miles (48 kilometers), fewer relayers would mean lower construction costs and easier installation for long-range telecommunications systems.

Research is focusing on several ways to improve the light-transmission capability of fiber-optic systems. Nippon Telegraph is developing a new type of fiber optics that has a high-density germanium additive to carry light signals up to 300 kilometers (186 miles) before a relayer is needed.

Another way to improve transmission focuses on the lasers that fire the light signals along the fiberoptic cables after they are converted from electric impulses at the source. Nippon Electric and Kokussi Denshin Denwa have developed lasers for single--mode optical fibers, which have a low light-loss rate and wide bandwidths that shoot signals on a wavelength of 1.5 microns, considered the optimum level for long-distance optical transmissions.

Nippon Telegraph is also working on improving relayer technology. Relayers now depend on a cum-bersome and inefficient system of converting light signals into electrical signals and then back again before passing them down the line. Nippon Tele-graph's method consists of a semiconductor that directly amplifies the light signal without the need for electrical conversion.

The company says that such a method could transmit a light signal another 140-280 kilometers before on the next major goal in fiber-optic research, developing an optoelectronic chip that can process light signals in the same way that an integrated-circuit chip distributes electronic signals in a computer.

Electronic-circuit chips are unsuitable for fiberoptic systems since they cannot process light, so research is under way to develop new semicon materials that can handle both electricity and light.

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Monopolies of European PTTs Are Questioned

pealed the commission's ruling to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. The case finally ended on March 20, when the court confirmed the commission's application of the law.

The ruling's implications for the liberalization of the European telecommunications market could be significant. The development of new technology is constantly expanding the range of telecommuni-cations services. The U.S. telecommunications market alone will be worth about \$250 billion by 1990, according to Booz Allen & Hamilton, the U.S.-headquartered international management consultancy. So-called enhanced, or value-

added, services will be the most lucrative portion of informationage business. Such services modify electronically transported information, using computer processing techniques, to better tailor the product to user needs. They will become more widespread as broadband digital transmission techniques begin to enable the trans-port of high volumes of video, sound, text and data over telecom-

tions policy division of the Parisbased Organization for Economic tive and out-of-date." Cooperation and Development.

Struggle is new to telecommunications providers. For as much as a hundred years, services throughout the world have been the domain of rament-regulated monopolies. In the United States, privately owned AT&T was regulated by the Federal Communications Commission. In Europe and Japan, stateowned telecommunications and postal services have been run di-

rectly by government ministries. These monopolies, considered as public utilities, generated little in- will there be only one network proterest among users or even govern-vider or one provider of terminals."

ment officials until recently. Their The committee is the standardstraditional task, to put into place a setting body of the International telecommunications infrastructure for telephone and telegraph trans- neva. mission, kept them busy and out of sight. As international communications grew, the engineers generally were left to work out their deals

new enhanced services are and who open. "Suddenly, everyone is tak- ket." should provide them," said Hans ing an interest in what these techni-Peter Gassmann, head of the infor-cians arrange among themselves," said Mr. Collier. "A lot of le tion and tariff structure is restric-Some industry and government

officials now argue that the rapid growth in technology and services makes monopolistic control of telecommunications impracticable and economically undesirable. "The PTTs will see, or already

see, that the world is changing," said Theodor Inner, director of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, and formerly a director at the West German Bundespost, "No longer vider or one provider of terminals." Telecommu ications Union in Ge-

"PTTs will hold on to the infrastructure," said Hanns Schwimann, Paris-based vice-president for Booz Allen & Hamilton, "On the other But the explosive growth of in- they cannot develop these services remains minimal

"There is a big struggle going on formation technologies over the on their own, anymore. That means at the moment about what these last decade has blown those doors that they have to open up the mar-

Liberalization in telecommunications so far has involved varying mixtures of deregulation, demonopolization and privatization of government-owned agencies. The situation varies from country to country. Many observers now talk about re-regulation instead of deregulation .

The provision of basic telephone services was demonopolized in the United States with the divestiture of AT&T's 22 regional operating companies on Jan. 1, 1984. The government has begun slowly relaxing its regulatory control of AT&T since divestiture. Market forces will slowly replace government decrees in determining competitive practices, tariff policies and technical norms.

Britain and Japan have followed the U.S. lead in telecommunications liberalization. Government-owned British Telecom and Nippon Telephone and Telegraph have been privatized, but both continue to be Allen & Hamilton. "On the other strictly regulated by their govern-hand, they must understand that ments and competition for services

The Line Between Communications, Computers

data traffic for the telephone company are, telephone engineers will

argue, computers.

In addition to normal telephone networks, there are special networks built to handle high-speed data. These can handle voice, data and pictures all at the same time. A essman can talk to a colleague in another place while looking at his office terminal. They can discuss plans and alter data simultaneously. Some networks are now being configured to build in computing capabilities. The data that go in one end come out in different form at the destination.

At that point, trying to distinguish between communications and computing becomes a metaphysical, rather than an engineering, question.
This convergence, or "compani-

cations," is happening all over the world. Pacific Bell, the telephone company that serves most of Califormia, said recently that it had discovered a method of converting a single telephone line into two voice and one medium-speed data channel and four low-speed data chan-

In Singapore, Fujitsu, a Japanese company, said it had launched a field trial of an integrated services digital network that will provide, over the same system, digital telephones, facsimile service, simultaneous voice and data transmission, and access to a special high-speed

Convergence, from an engineer-ing standpoint, will continue. But what Mr. Oettinger called the "electro-political engineering," continues also. Unfortunately for many businessmen and homeowners waiting for the golden age of instantly accessible information and multifeatured telephone service, politics in many areas of the world are stopping the technology from taking its logical course.

Many of the barriers exist in Europe, where, in most countries, the postal and telecommunications authorities, or PTTS, control communications networks and, in many cases, the equipment connected to those networks, much as AT&T did in the United States for about 100 years. For the PTTs, the merging technologies pose the question of where their monopoly begins or ends. Many have found at least a temporary answer by expanding their control to include all new information services, including videotex and high-speed data sys-

A recent survey of international data-processing firms conducted by the U.S. Department of Com-merce found "PTT discrimination against foreign-owned firms" the most frequently encountered problem around the world. The second most frequent problem was "transborder data flow restrictions." Problems include restrictions on all the advanced features because use of circuits that companies want Siemens, a leading German compato use and policies that force com- ny, had not developed those capaputer users wanting to transmit bilities. It is not unusual for there

data to send the information over to be rules, as with the Bundespost, that only German-made or Ger-

companies have found the most convenient method of communications is to lease telephone lines in several countries and construct their own networks. That works well enough for the company in question, according to a represen-tative of one multinational firm, but does not help expand communications for companies unable to put together a similar project. Technical standards for transmission and networks differ from country to country, particularly in cuits over public networks virtually

In the United States, one facet of the convergence of communications and computing in the PBX, or private switchboard, that many companies purchase to switch calls and messages around a building. Advances in PBX technology are rapid; a two-year-old system can easily be outmoded. But the West German Bundespost is one example of a PTT that controls all the equipment connected to it.

According to a representative of one equipment manufacturer, the company wanted to sell a PBX in West Germany, but had to take out

Ironically, many multinational man-approved equipment may be connected to the telephone system. In another example, a report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development found that Brazil is "the most severe ex-'ample" of putting restrictions on equipment and allowing only a limited range of systems, but "long and complex approval procedures were reported to be a widespread problem, especially in Europe."

International telecommunications experts cite other problems that hamper the natural technodata communications, making logical convergence, including long complete, transborder traffic cireign companies and countries not accepting the equipment-testing standards of others.

Convergence of telecommunication tions and computers is happening as a natural course of events. In the engineering world, there is no stopping the progress.

The European Community has recognized the need for a unified effort in telecommunications, most recently through the RACE (Research and development in Ad vanced Communications-technol

ogies in Europe) and ESPRI (European Strategic Program for Research and Development in in formation Techgnologies) programs, but those are long-term pro-grams, but those are long-term pro-grams, but those are long-term pronot have much impact on fast-not

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Satellite Trade: Subsidized or Open, It Is Cutthroat

carlier this year, the International by applying a brutally effective Maritime Satellite Organization nontariff barrier: In many Europe-(Immarsat) was about to select a an countries, the private ownership contractor to provide it with a new of a satellite earth station is simply range of satellites to handle com-illegal; in others, it requires a li-munications with ships, offshore cense that is, for all practical purplatforms and aircraft.

Negonations with teams led by British Aerospace and Marconi on the desks of journalists and govemment officials, containing details of the contract talks and sug- North American suppliers against gesting that one of the bidding each other. Within the United

proposal.
The anonymous communication was promptly denounced by all award the contract to the British Acrospace team. But what was interesting was the length to which someone was prepared to go to try to influence the contract negotia-

Interesting but hardly surprising. Inmarsat could end up spend-ing half a million dollars building. launching and insuring its satellites over the next several years. And Inmarsat is one of the smaller satellite organizations. Around the world, probably some \$200 billion will be invested in civilian communications satellites and associated paraphernalia between now and the end of the century.

The rich commercial rewards to be reaped in the satellite business have spawned intense and sometimes brutal competition among suppliers. More than profits are at stake. Governments see satellite prime contracts as a matter of prestige and a manifestation of national technological competence. As a result, they have been willing to spend millions and sometimes billions of tax dollars to subsidize research and development that often ends up getting transferred to the private sector at concessionary

The satellite business meets none of the criteria for a free market, according to economists such as the production of experimental sat-Michael Tyler, a former British Telecom executive now chairman of CS&P International, a telecommunications consultancy with offices in New York and London. The market is characterized by sub-prosaic product than the enor-

atop the European Ariane. NASA ble the value of the 20 American and Arianespace, which operate domestic satellites now in service. these launch systems, charge satel- The major manufacturers of opment,

The trade in the satellites them-selves is equally distorted. The Europeans will not buy American satellites, although these have until Europe's own models. This is a function of blatant protectionism.

China. Japan, Korea and Taiwan also are likely to emerge as signifi-Europe has wanted to encourage a cant suppliers. satellite-manufacturing industry of satellite its own.

But while keeping out American satellites, Europe has been aggres- battleground. Satellites exist to sive in selling Ariane launches to transmit information: television,

evident in the market for earth sta-extend communications options world's largest producer of satel-lite-television reception equipment, producing some 60,000 units per is a game that any number can month and having the ability to play. rapidly expand production. The

WASHINGTON - In London, Europeans keep out all but a trickle poses, almost impossible to get.

The genuine competition that exists in the world is within the Unit-Space Systems had been conducted ed States and in Third World counn secrecy. But a few days before tries that have no satellite industry the final decision was to be made, of their own. The Brazilians, Indounmarked envelopes began landing nessans and Chinese can get good prices on their satellites because they can play off the European and companies had offered a superior States, the laissez-faire regulatory policy of the Federal Communica-tions Commission has meant no restrictions on the ownership of med. Immarsat went on to earth stations and an abundance of satellite capacity, creating the conditions for vigorous bargaining among users and suppliers of satel-

> While the lannch-services market is essentially restricted to two suppliers, the market for satellites and earth stations is competitive. In the United States, the leading manufacturers of satellites are the Hughes Aircraft Co. and the Astro-Electronics Division of the RCA Corp. A second tier of suppliers includes subsidiaries of the Ford Motor Co. and General Electric. Lockheed, Boeing and TRW also manufacture satellites, but almost all of these are exclusively for mili-

tary and government uses. In Europe, France's Aérospa-tiale and Matra, British Aerospace and Marconi Space and Defense Systems, Italy's Selenia and West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm are all trying to win a piece of the satellite business. In Japan, Mitsubishi Electric and To-

shiba are prominent. There seems little doubt that there are too many companies seeking prime contracts for satellites, governments are reluctant to let their national suppliers fail, and they keep some of them afloat with taxpayer-subsidized research and development contracts that lead to ellites with little commercial value.

Even more competitiveness marks the earth-station business. The dish-shaped antennas of satellite earth stations are a far more sidies, systems of preference, secretiveness, monopolies and restrictiveness, monopolies and restriction and r Launch services are a prime exing to be a much bigger business.

ample of how this system affects The United States already has entially only more than a million satellite earth two ways to launch'a satellite to- stations in use. The value of these is day: via the American shuttle or at least \$5 billion, or probably dou-

lite owners a price for launch ser- earth stations have been small to vices that does not allow for the medium-sized companies. In the recovery of a single penny invested United States, hundreds of thouby American and European (mainsands of earth stations are being ly French) taxpayers in their devel- churned out by entrepreneurs equipped with little more than a few fiberglass molds and largely unautomated electronics assembly lines. This is likely to change as Asian production increases. One of recently been in most respects less the most formidable future suppliexpensive and more capable than ers of earth stations is likely to be

In the end, the competition to build the hardware of the satellite age is only a preliminary to the real U.S. satellite operators. computer data, human voices. To A lack of evenhandedness also is the extent that satellites serve to tions. The United States is the and open up access to high-capaci-

- JONATHAN MILLER

Investor Climate Held Key To 3d-World Development

LONDON — The world needs to spend \$12 billion a year until the end of the century to give the Third ants, Sweden more than 8,500. World the telecommunications it needs, according to the Maitland cations development comes today Commission, set up by the Interna-tional Telecommunications Union and Western governments. In 1983, to assess how to meet developing the total from all sources was esti-

countries' needs. Sir Donald Maitland, the British diplomat named by the ITU to involvement of the private sector as chair the commission, said the most important decision of its 17 members, 10 of which are from developing countries, was to urge upon. Third World nations the importance of creating the right condi-tions for investors.

The commission proposed an in-A ternational center for telecom- as just another sector to be built up munications, comprising a policy group, a development service and an operations support group, to give impartial advice to Third World nations.

The ITU Administrative Council will discuss the creation of the center when it meets in July, but Sir Donald made it clear that the West wanted the United Nations body just to provide legal cover. Telecommunications operators will they have this assurance, he added.

The imbalance today between the industrialized country. contribute to the center so long as rest of the world is stark: A handful of nations have 90 percent of the world's 600 million telephones. The ly, interest repayments would re-Washington metropolitan area has more telephones than all of black

mated at \$8 billion.

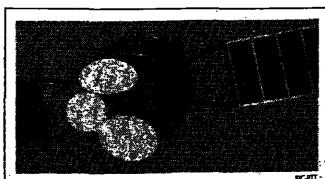
The Maitland Commission sees the only way to boost the level of investment: hence the proposed international center, to provide a pool of expertise that will give confidence to developing countries and investors alike.

Up to now, the telecommunications industry has often been seen as a country develops. But there is a growing feeling today that it actually fosters development and must be considered as a vital part of

other projects. The commission suggested two mechanisms for long-term funding, revolving funds and telecommu cations investment trusts, which might be put into effect by the next

ITU plenipotentiary conference. The revolving fund could be built up with contributions over a 10-year period from telecommunications operators, equipment man-ulacturers, systems houses and users, to pay for equipment purchase, training or interest relief. Eventual

plenish the fund's resources. - ANDREW WALLER



Detail of a French telecommunications satellite.

Satellite Market Problems

(Continued From Page 9) the satellite industry. Brazil and the Arab League recently joined Indonesia and India in space, launching satellites for domestic and regional telecommunications services in areas of the world that have been deprived of a modern telecommunications infrastructure, China, which has already launched an experimental communications satellite, intends soon to buy a more powerful satellite in the West to allow for the expansion of television service to its rural

Other new applications for satellites show an equally promising future.

The European Telecommunications Satellite Organization is experiencing a boom in the business of distributing televi-sion signals to cable-TV systems. Among the customers of the Entelsat service are Rupert Murdoch's Sky Channel, which is beaming programs from Lon-

don to millions of cable sub-'scribers and hotel rooms across Europe. European publishers including The Economist and the Financial Times, are awakening to the possibilities that allow them to simultaneously print newspapers in many loca-tions around the world. The technique is already used by the International Herald Tribune, the Wall Street Journal and USA Today.

The outlook for satellites, despite the difficulties of recent months, is hardly grim. As earth stations become less expensive and new applications are developed, future growth looks assured. But the gloom of the present is palpable. Twenty years after Telstar demonstrated the feasibility of satellite communications, the industry has emerged from its adolescent growth sport. In its new maturity, the industry is finding that its exotic technology is not immine from misfortune and the rigors of competition.

Standardizing the Integrated Services Networks

By Andrew Waller

LONDON — Like the highway, the telecommunications industry needs rules, but much more complex ones. Without regulations, the instantaneous links we used to send voice, data or pictures across the globe just would not work.

In most countries the business of making the rules about what equipment can be used, how it talks to other parts of the network and what kind of traffic can be sent over it has always been the preserve of the PTTs, the state post, telegraph and telephone monopolies.

So long as they keep that monopoly, PTTs enforce the rules, too. If the user does not

comply, they can just unplug his equipment. The United States has always been the big exception. The Federal Communications Commission sets the regulatory network. Under the Reagan administration, it advocates more strongly than ever that the marketplace must do the regulating.

But the argument for leaving it up to the market is not just ideological; technology moves so swiftly today that an administration bogged down in regulatory activity will be overtaken by events before it has time to weigh the facts and reach a decision.

In the past year, two countries have followed the United States in privatizing their state telecommunications corporations, Britain and Japan. In Britain, a new Office of Telecommunications (Oftel) was set up to see that operators stick to the free-market rule.

These moves will put pressure on other West European countries to deregulate, as rival telecommunications agencies in Britain — though there are still only two — exploit the new environment to grab a lion's share of the lucrative trans-Atlantic traffic.

The world's PTTs come together under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union. The task of the union's International Telegraph et Telephone Consultative Committee is to harmonize technical, operational and tariff aspects of communications. Its work has grown increasingly complex. Where once the only suppliers interested in its

try have joined in.

Theodor Irmer, the director of the committee. arbiter of world telecommunications standards, or deregulation, on international business. big manufacturers and regional PTT organiza-

tions will step in with their own solutions. The major current effort of the committee is The major current effort of the committee is ing, already faces the threat of competition, to complete international standards for the world's biggest machine, the integrated services to the FCC to carry international traffic. digital network. Beginning with national net-

An administration bogged down in regulatory activity will be overtaken by events before it has time to reach a decision.

from ordinary telephone conversations to highspeed data and moving images.

By handling every signal in digital form, it can make much more efficient use of equipment. It does not have to know whether the traffic it handles is voice, data or images, so long as it can be interpreted correctly by the equipment at the

For all that to work, all the interfaces, or "gateways," through which the torrent of digital data pours must conform to common standards. Twelve organizations, only half of them traditional telecommunications operators, have com-

missioned a study worth more than \$300,000 to establish how each of eight countries draws take the line that third-party traffic is illegal. these distinctions and how they regulate for Robert Bruce, a Washington lawyer and for-mer general counsel of the FCC, is directing the study, which was commissioned through the

International Institute of Communications, a London-based independent research body. His brief is to establish how each country tively what all their owners are doing with them.

activities were capital-equipment manufactur- defines what data-service suppliers may and ers, now large parts of the semiconductor indus- may not offer, how their services are distinguished from pure telecommunications and what rules are needed for each of them. He is fears that unless his group fulfills its role as also examining the effect of national regulation,

The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat), a PTT-based group-

Mr. Bruce, addressing a U.S. congressional works and building up to a global web of committee in March, pointed out that Intelsat munications, it will carry every kind of traffic, will face competition from fiber-optic cable will face competition from fiber-optic cable anyway and that national satellite systems, like the French Telecom-1, were also capable of carrying international traffic.

Technological advances mean that there are many things a PTT can do now that were previously the preserve of private enterprise, and vice versa. In the case of cable television, for instance, in most countries it was not PTTs that provided the cable for local distribution net-

works for broadcast TV. Today, it often is.
Then there are value-added network services known as VANS. Traditionally, PTTs provided the means of communication and did nothing else with the information communicated. That was up to the "user."

What happens if one wants to store one's information and forward it later? Is this an added-value service? Britain has decided it is, but no other European country has made up its

mind on VANS yet. It is up to the PTTs to What happens if one has a leased or privately owned channel with spare capacity, so one wants to sell it on to other organizations? PTTs

But how much does one have to add to it to argue that one is providing a different service? How will any PTT be able to monitor whether

Soon, there will be a forest of private satellite dishes. PTTs will not be able to monitor effec-



France's card-operated public telephone.

Avoiding the Half-Second

Trip to Outer Space

By Tim Smart

BOSTON - Satellite tech-

nology, the primary means by

ed over long distances, is slowly

becoming outdated in a world

where instantaneous communi-

cation is a minimum require-

ment and a premium is placed

on the rapid delivery of both

speech and data. In its place

But the big disadvantage is the

half-second delay with the

which telephone calls are rout-

anoniquiduo a carte

Programming Diversity a Hallmark Of U.S. Cable Television Systems

By John Wolfe

WASHINGTON - There is clearly a diversity among the companies that operate the more than 6,400 separate cable systems in nities across the United States. On the most advanced systerns, viewers can choose from up to 100 channels, consisting of retransmitted local broadcast signals, satellite-delivered cable-programming services, locally originated programs and public, educational and governmental stations.

Cable service is currently available to 57 percent of televisionequipped U.S. households, according to data from the A.C. Nielsen Co., a research firm that tracks viewing habits. Nielsen figures for the end of February indicated that 38 million American households (44.6 percent of homes with TV ets) subscribed to a cable system. That figure is currently growing by 250,000 new customers per month.

The cable industry's balance sheet also reflects the industry's maturity in the United States. In 1982, cable operators lost an aggregate \$200 million; in 1983, they realized a profit of \$400 million, which doubled to nearly \$800 million last year.

Many industry officials believe that continued deregulation of cable television by the government has helped foster diversity and profitability. Observers are quick to point out that cable in Europe does not benefit from the same laissez-faire approach.

"I think the primary reason for the success of cable in this country is the withdrawal from the regulatory marketplace by the government; that is still a problem in Europe. They are afflicted by the overregulation of media," said Ed

thority signed an agreement on

in 1986 and 1.2 million by 1992.

The network will offer 15 channels

for the distribution of television

programs and interactive services,

The negotiations between the

conservative mayor and the Social-

ist government were long and ardu-

gone faster," acknowledged Ber-

nard Schreiner, president of Mis-

sion Cable, the government delega-

uncertainties confronting the

French project exemplify the prob-lems faced by other European countries that are developing cable

France's project, adopted Nov.

3, 1982, is a cornerstone of President François Mitterrand's effort

to shore up the country's troubled

electronics industry and launch a

ew era of communications. Brit-

ain and West Germany also began

Using sophisticated optical-fiber

We thought it should have

such as home banking.

Dooley, vice president of public affairs for the Washington-based National Cable Television Association, which represents U.S. cable

Other industry observers note that European postal administra-tions are often hesitant to encourage competition to governmentregulated broadcast stations. That philosophy "is stifling cable development" in Europe, according to Tom Wheeler, president of Wash-ington Communications Consul-

The U.S. government has given cable television many of the rights usually accorded publishers. Late last year, Congress passed the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984, a compromise among the cable industry and city representatives that was designed to provide a unified federal policy concerning cable television, which had previously been regulated primarily on a local level.

The practical result of the law, however, will likely be to deregulate a sizable portion of cable television. As part of the law, Congress mandated that the Federal Communications Commission determine what constitutes effective competition for cable television. Those systems operating in markets where such competition exists would be permitted to establish their own rates for basic cable service. Systems operating in areas where no effective competition exists would have their rates regulat-

ed by city authorities. The commission, on April 11, ruled that effective competition to cable exists if three broadcast signals are available in a given market. According to its estimates, that decision will deregulate about 80 percent of all cable systems in the

In Europe, Visionary Cable Projects

Contrast With Modest Achievements

volumes of information as pulses of

ing home computers with distant

But, for the moment, the picture

looks rather bleak for European

cable plans. Only modest projects

have succeeded so far, while more

ambitious plans continue to floun-

a fabulous evolution," said Laurent

Blin, consultant at the Paris bureau

of International Data Corp. The

number of potential clients for

electronic home services was over-

Home information systems are

mann, Paris-based vice-president

most homes hooked up to cable

started their networks 10 to 15

years ago. They sought simply to distribute television and radio pro-

grams over copper wire and have

homes in Belgium and Luxem-

bourg and 52 percent in the Neth-

to CIT Research Limited in Lon-

not changed strategies since.

eng France's ambitious estimated, while financing costs

"Everyone set off with a vision of

readiness to begin wiring the capi- of glass that can transmit massive

Mayor Jacques Chirac and the ing teleshopping and electronic

state-run telecommunications au- publishing will be possible by link-

April 30 calling for a network corporate computers via the new hooking up 100,000 Parisian homes cabling

After 14 months of negotiations, light. Services such as home bank-

United States, serving nearly 90

percent of all subscribers. Cable operators are certainly not the only companies hoping to cash in on the industry's bullish future. The growth of cable has also led to an explosion in the number of cable programming services in the United States. From one pioneering service (Home Box Office, which began operation in 1975), cable subscribers now have the option of choosing from around 48 separate, satellite-delivered national programming services.

The success of the major cable networks has had an influence on broadcast television in the United States. The success of video music services has helped to change the face of television commercials, some cable observers claim.

Industry observers also warn that the proliferation of competitors, such as video cassette recorders, direct-to-home satellite broadcasts to backyard earth stations and microwave multichannel distribution services, could slow the development of cable.

Moreover, the cable industry is faced with the task of explaining the limitations of the technology to consumers and local governments, which in many cases expect a system that can provide video programming and interactive services such as videotex.

The big hurdle will be trying to get people to realize the limits of cable," Mr. Dooley said.

There's a tendency for some people to get fixated on a certain technology and forget to ask if there will ever be a market for that technology," Mr. Wheeler said. "Both cable operators and local governments are facing up to that

explained Mr. Blin.

10 percent.

Germany and Britain chose ad-

vanced technical solutions that,

while offering great possibilities for

new applications, also pose a num-

ber of problems. Cable penetration

in those countries is still less than

By using optical fiber instead of

traditional copper wire, the costs of

their plans were significantly

raised. The French government will spend 6 to 12 billion francs just

wiring Paris, according to initial

estimates. Mr. Chirac forced the

government to pick up most of the

tab before committing Paris to the

citing the added services that will

ptical-fiber cable as the necessary infrastructure for the modern in-

capitalize on the increased use of

However, many cable experts

"If you anticipate demands

doubt that a significant demand

they expect on the networks.

will be a world linked by hairthin fibers made of glass. "You can go anyplace with a satellite, unlike a microwave, which only goes where towers can go," said Robert Lucky, head of basic research at AT&T's Bell Labs division.

Because it takes a quartersecond in each direction from earth to outer space at the speed of light, there is a noticeable PARIS — France's stalled cable to do more than just pipe television to their success, experts say. They delay in conversations that take project got a boost recently when the mayor of Paris announced his cable is made of hair-thin strands the mayor of the mayor of Paris announced his cable is made of hair-thin strands the mayor of Paris announced his cable is made of hair-thin strands the mayor of Paris announced his cable is made of hair-thin strands. place on telephones linked by satellite. The caller dialing New York from Geneva, for in-"Holland and Belgium had no stance, will notice a delay betechnical or cultural ambitions, tween the time he speaks and the person at the other end of On the other hand, France, West the line hears and responds.

By 1988, though, that could all change. AT&T is currently laying fiber-optic cable underneath the Atlantic Ocean to link the United States with France and Britain. It is the first transoceanic hookup using the glass fibers, which is rapidly becoming the preferred long-distance transmission link in the United States. Fiber provides nearly

Frank Aerts, a sales representative

penetration in Europe. Begun 14 years ago, the Antwerp cable net-

sion and radio programs, transmit-

ted over copper wire.
"We don't know if our sub-

scribers are willing to pay more money," said Mr. Aerts. "I don't

To complicate matters further,

think they are.

about which no one is quite sure, many countries, including France,

offers 16 channels of televi-

Governments may have enough trouble finding programs to fill Europe's new channels without introducing protectionist barriers. - AMIEL KORNEL

cal application in short-haul sit-uations remains to be seen. The use of fiber is becoming increasingly important as inter-national telecommunications equipment manufacturers move into a world dominated by data rather than words alone. Growth in data traffic is four

unlimited capacity to carry

both speech and data traffic

great distances with little or no

distortion. Over long distances,

fiber has proven to be economi-

cally viable, although its practi-

times that of speech as business finds more and more ways to communicate electronically. But data needs are not the whole story.

Technology has moved to-ward a world dominated by the digit, either a zero or one, that represents the binary system language of the modern-day computer. Where once computer talk was changed into words, speech is now being made to sound like computerized "bits' of information. "If people want to talk to each other in the future, we'll have to make them sound like computers," said Mr. Lucky.

Digital systems have taken over in interoffice communications networks and in the transmission of both data and voice at the central switching offices of the major international telephone companies. But it has yet to replace the conventional analog technology between central switching stations and the individual telephone handset.

you risk having a flop," Mr. Blin West Germany and Sweden, are fearful about being inundated with both. But experts warn that such measures would limit the quality,

> One must argue against politi-cal obstacles, that worry about foreign programs and advertising. legal department at the Ludwigsha-

Use of Satellites for Data Delivery Overtaking Global Telephone Links

formation company, must over-come a unique logistical hurdle in its day-to-day business operations - part of its installed customer base is floating around in the middle of the ocean, according to Mar-data's president, Larry Prister.

For Mardata and a growing number of information companies that must deliver data to remote sites, communications satellites are overtaking telephone lines as the most reliable cost-effective method of point-to-point data distribution.

By the end of 1985, there may be as many as 100 commercial satel-lites equipped for international telecommunications in earth orbit, the Communications Satellite Corp. estimates. Although these satellites are primarily used for international and domestic voice and video transmissions, industry observers expect data-delivery services to continue to account for a growing portion of satellite use.

Proponents of the technology note that by using satellite distribution, an information provider can bypass telephone switching networks, essentially reducing the links in the data-delivery chain and, therefore, minimizing the chance of error. They also claim that the increased data capacity of satellites enables companies to deliver a greater quantity of information at a much faster rate.

The high-speed, error-free nature of satellite delivery gives it an advantage over leased telephone lines, Mr. Pfister said. Mardata, a U.S.-based partnership of Marine Management Systems, Lloyds of London Press and Lloyds Register of Ships, uses an Inmarsat satellite to deliver port information, technical specifications of vessels and arrival-departure schedules to ships and ports worldwide. Mr. Pfister estimates that of about 20,000 ships that are candidates for satellite communications, about 3,000 are currently equipped with satellite

In addition to data delivery, the high capacity of satellites enables Mardata to transmit computer programs directly from Mardata headquarters to shipboard computers. Mardata currently has "several hundred" corporate clients, who pay from \$500 to \$4,000 per year. depending on which data bases are chosen and the number of sites that can receive the data.

As with most companies using satellite delivery, Mardata has not completely forsaken the use of telephone lines. "We do use land lines within a continent," Mr. Pfister noted. "For example, all of our subscribers in the United States get our service through a local tele-phone call," using the General Electric Information Services Corp. data transport network.

Pergamon Infoline is another information company that is gradu-"Everything depends on what foreign programming and advertis-bscribers want to pay," said ing Several would like to restrict ally shifting from telephone to satprovides access to 35 data bases housed in a computer in London, is mon-BPAA-Mirror Corp., an international information and publishing company based in Britain. data and patent information but it plans to add several business data bases to its service, according to Pergamon's president, James Ter-

> Most of Pergamon's traffic is currently over leased telephone lines (through networks such as

the pext few years.

"Satellites are more reliable," he said. Currently, Pergamon uses satellites to transmit data overseas from its central computers in London. North America and Europe are Pergamon's primary markets. athough the company is beginning to market its service in Japan, he

Information providers are not the only ones anxious to capitalize on the advantages of satellite trans-mission. Data-delivery network vendors are also looking to profit from direct distribution.

"High-speed data transmission seems to work better over satellite. according to Raymond Marshall, senior vice president of technology operations for General Electric Information Services Co., which operates a data-delivery network that reaches 750 cities worldwide, using three trans-Atlantic and two trans-Pacific satellites.

Satellites shrink the world for us," according to Roger Summit, president of Dialog Information Services, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corp. Dialog's data-delivery network provides more than 250 data bases to 50,000 subscribers in 71 countries, Mr. Summit said.

Services is one of a growing num-

WASHINGTON — Maritime Mr. Terragno said, Pergamon will ber of companies that use satellite Data Network Ltd., a shipping inbroadcast distribution to earth stations linked to data terminals, It sells its distribution network to information providers, which then market the service to individual

subscribers. "We can provide our service at a dramatically lower cost than by using telephone lines." said Equatorial's president, Ed Parker, who explained that his clients could save from 30 percent to 50 percent by using satellite distribution. Equatorial uses satellites to transmit continuously updated information to on-site personal computers. End users then store and retrieve the data locally, Mr. Parker said.

A host of other innovative scrvices is also being developed for satellite distribution. Merril Lynch and IBM haved formed International Marketnet, a joint venture that will use portions of the public broadcasting spectrum in the Unit-ed States to deliver stock-market data to personal computers. Television stations in the United States and Europe use satellites to deliver one-way teletext services. And Digital Equipment Corp. uses satellites to distribute its private videotex Equatorial Communications Far East.

__ JOHN WOLFE

Conference Seeks to Define **North-South Space Sharing**

LONDON — A World Adminissuch a technical affair that few besides the specialists are even aware to put any satellites into space. it is taking place. But this year's is different, for North and South will compete for a fair share of space and they do not agree on what constitutes a fair share.

In the jargon of the international Telecommunications Union (ITU). which is organizing the Geneva conference in August, the purpose of the talks is to agree on equitable access to the geostationary satellite it will only be possible with more orbit (GSO) and the frequency bands allocated to space services

The industrialized world, which already has plenty of communications satellites spinning 36,000 kilometers (22,320 miles) above the

equator, does not want orbital slots trative Radio Conference is usually allocated in advance to every country, whether or not they are likely Developed countries argue that such rigid planning would be far too wasteful of the orbit/frequency

> Developing countries are afraid that unless they are assigned places in advance, they will miss out in space communications, because when they do want to join the game, there will be no room left or expensive technology.

Many Third World nations dislike the first-come-first-served principle on which orbital slots and frequencies have been assigned so

- ANDREW WALLER

CONTRIBUTORS

ARTHUR BRODSKY is an associate editor of Communications Daily, a telecommunications newsletter published in Washington D.C. by Television Digest.

JACK BURTON is a Tokyo-based journalist.

WILSON P. DIZARD is a research fellow in international communications at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic & Inter-

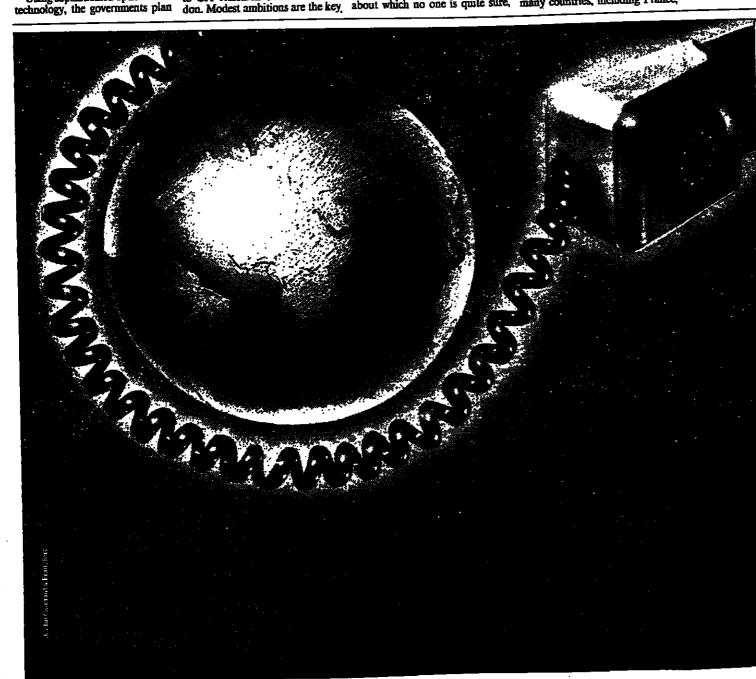
AMIEL KORNEL is a Paris-based technology writer.

JONATHAN MILLER is managing editor of Communications
Daily and Satellite Week. He is also the Washington-based co-editor
of Connections: World Communications Report, a magazine published by The Economist, of London, and Television Digest.

TIM SMART is a Boston-based associate editor of Inc: The Magazine for Growing Companies.

ernment affairs consultant based in London. He also edits InterMe

JOHN WOLFE is associate editor for CableVision magazine, a news weekly which covers the cable and broadcast television industry.



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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

distribution of more than the property of the more than th **New Eurodollar Options** Will Be Settled in Cash

By H.J. MAIDENBERG New York Times Service

EW YORK — Another dimension has just been added to the booming Eurodollar market by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, a new unit of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which began trading its version of Eurodollar options. Unlike the Eurodollar options traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the Philadelphia contracts that came into being last Friday will be settled in cash, rather than through the delivery of a corresponding futures contract.

Perhaps more important, the new options are fashioned after those traded in Europe; that is, they cannot be exercised before the contract's expiration date. As Nicolas A. Giordano, president of the parent exchange, explained: "We chose a Europe-

an-style Eurodollar option because 60 percent of our volume in foreign exchange options comes from overseas hedgers and traders. Given the huge amounts of Eurodollars now being traded overseas, we expect a similar large percent-

The Eurodollar market was inadvertently created by Moscow.

age of our options business to originate there as well."
While, technically speaking, Eurodollars are dollars held by foreigners, they are basically bookkeeping transactions between lenders and borrowers all over the world. Thus few, if any, of these funds, which are estimated to total at least \$2 trillion, ever actually change hands.

SSENTIALLY, there are three kinds of Eurodollars. One is a form of "call money" that has no fixed maturity and which the lender can withdraw on one day's notice. Another consists of negotiable certificates of deposit that are issued in bearer form, normally in units with a face value of \$1 million.

What we are trading are options on the third form, \$1 million. 90-day time deposits placed in the Eurodollar market by lenders around the globe," said Arnold F. Staloff, president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Despite the huge amounts involved, the buyer of these Eurodollar options will still only pay a relatively small premium for the right, without any obligation, to buy or sell the value represented by the option at a fixed price for a specified period of time. Because no Eurodollars actually change hands, the options that are exercised are settled in cash, with the buyer holding a

profitable contract getting the difference between the agreed "strike price" at the time of purchase and its value at expiration. "The Philadelphia options add a new dimension not only to the enormous global cash market in Eurodollars, but also to the Chicago Eurodollar futures and options markets," said John M. Blin, director of financial and foreign currency options operations at Lasser Marshall Inc., a unit of Mercantile House Group of London, the leading international broker in foreign exchange

Mr. Blin, when he was a professor of economics at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois, designed Chicago's Eurodollar futures contract, which is now second only to Treasury bonds in financial futures trading volume.

"The expansion of the various exchange-traded Eurodollar instruments will also help the far much larger and rapidly expanding 'upstairs' market in these funds," Mr. Blin added. "As the upstairs cash market grows, the banks and other big institu-tions will need to lay off increasing amounts of risk they are assuming each day. The Eurodollar futures and options can help in this respect."

By "upstairs." Mr. Blin was referring to the huge amounts of Eurodollars that are lent; borrowed and traded each day in financial centers around the world. These transactions are for institutions.

What is actually being trading in the upstairs cash Eurodollar (Continued on Page 19, Col. 4)

Talks Don't Stop Run in Maryland

ter lengthy negotiations failed to stem a run on deposits.

For the fifth day in a row on Monday, hundreds of depositors lined up to retrieve their money at the Old Court Savings & Loan, despite a \$1,000 withdrawal limit per month on each account under the conservatorship plan.

in withdrawals at the privately in-sured savings and loan, which initially honored up to \$1,000 in cash withdrawals and provided the bal-

Old Court executives held extensive negotiations on the weekend with Maryland Savings-Share In-surance Corp., other thrifts and the governor's top aides to avert a take-

tion Sunday to allow MSSIC to oversee Old Court while the thrift

MSSIC is a private corporation that oversees Maryland's statechartered savings and loans. Late Sunday, Attorney General Stephen Sachs went to the home of

Aides to Governor Harry Hughes said he knew of the difficulties at Old Court, which lists assets of \$839 million, before he left Saturday for the Middle East.

Mr. Hughes approved the papers needed for a possible takeover of Old Court and gave Mr. Sachs the nod for a criminal investigation in-volving the thrift's top officers be-

sign of abatement, the governor de-cided to fly home Monday.

funds from the Federal Reserve-State and federal officials are examining all 102 Maryland state-chartered savings and loans.

An Industry Awash: Oil Producers Aren't Yet in the Clear, Experts Say

By Thomas C. Hayes New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES - One after another, the big U.S. oil companies have been forced to react to

cheaper oil.

Their moves have included desperate mergers by Gulf Oil Corp. with Chevron Corp. and by Getty Oil Co. with Texaco Inc. to escape takeovers; stock repurchase programs by Exxon Corp. and Amoco, and major restructuring by Atlantic Richfield Co. which will close some businesses and pare back

The recent announcement by Mobil Corp. that it would jettison its troubled retailing unit, Montgomery Ward, by transferring ownership directly to its stockholders, made Mobil one of the latest of the oil giants to embark on a significant rearrangement of its assets.

Although the responses have varied, they all represent efforts by an industry hobbled by too much oil, too much refining capacity, too many people and too little current promise in its basic business — the search for oil. As far-reaching as the restructuring moves appear to be, experts say

The downturn in prices that began in 1983 looks like the beginning of a decade-long process," said Thomas A. Petrie, a managing director and senior oil analyst with First Boston Corp., in Denver. That leaves managers to conclude that there are profound differences in the way they should run their business."

Many in the industry point to T. Boone Pickens chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., as the ubiqui tous agent behind the changes that are jarring the industry. He battled Golf, was an early agitator at

Average Wellhead Price for United States Crude Oil

Price in 1967 constant 10 dollars; per 42-gallon barrel

 American Petroleum Institute estimate Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, American Petroleum

Getty, and pursued Great American, Superior Oil Co. and Cities Service into the arms of friendly

He also initiated the original bid that forced the restructuring of Phillips Petroleum, a bid later pursued by Carl C. Icahn, the financier. But while Mr. Pickens appears to have played a key role in the industry's restructuring, some analysts main-tain that the drama probably would have occurred sooner or later, even without him.

"The oil industry is maturing, and it needs (Confinmed on Page 19, Col. 1)

Sweden Raises Interest Rates, Restricts Credit

By Juris Kaza

nal Herald Tribune STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government raised interest rates sharply on Monday and imposed stiff consumer credit restrictions in an attempt to cool the economy and reduce currency outflows that have been weakening the krona.

The Bank of Sweden boosted its discount rate to 11.5 percent from 9.5 percent and raised the penalty lending rate charged on discount borrowing above certain quotas to 16 percent from 13.5 percent.

The credit restrictions announced by Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt make it considerably more difficult and costly to buy new cars and to purchase consumer goods on credit or installment plans, and they will increase monthly home mortgage payments for many Swedes.

Government and central bank officials said the measures were necessary to stem large currency outflows in recent weeks that may have resulted from a decline of in-

Swedish businesses will be required to deposit excess liquidity in blocked accounts with the Bank of Sweden in two payments in August and in January 1986 to cool the high pace of corporate investment that is pumping money into the Swedish economy and abroad, as

companies repay foreign debts. The credit restrictions are expected to virtually halt new-car sales by requiring a 50-percent cash deposit and a maximum 12-month installment payment. In addition excise taxes on new cars will double to 3,000 to 4,000 kronor (\$330 to \$440). The hardest hit will be automobile importers, because domestic sales account for a relatively small proportion of Volvo's and Saab's profits from auto sales.

Economists said Prime Minister Olof Palme's government was taking an election-year risk by hitting at voters' pocketbooks at a time when the Social Democrats were running just about even with oppo-

sition parties in opinion polls.

Nils Lundgren, chief economist
of PK banken, the state-owned
commercial bank, predicted that the increases in the interest rate would drive consumer prices up about 1 percent, passing the government target of 3-percent inflation in all of 1985 by the end of

May.
Lars Vinell, chief economist of
Swedish Industries, said the government measures would probably succeed in the short term but stressed, "Our problems are everything but short

As long as Sweden does not take measures to reduce the size of its public sector and to relieve tax pressure on individual incomes. "this carries the risk that we will get. into a new vicious cycle" of rising wages and declining competitiveness, he said.

Mr. Feldt said a continuing strike by about 20,000 white-collar government employees "played a major role" in the measures an nounced by the Bank of Sweden and the government. He asserted that reserve outflows had accelerwere blocked by a formidable lob- ated sharply on May 2, the day the by, the 80,000-strong tobacco strike began. The action cut off air traffic to Sweden and slowed cus-

The government workers are

Overseer Is Named For Thrift

BALTIMORE — A judge named a conservator on Monday to take over Maryland's second-larg-est savings and loan association af-

Reports of a management shake-up prompted the run of \$15 million

ance in cashier's checks.

over by a conservator.

But after a private rescue attempt failed, the state filed a peti-

reviews offers to sell or merge.

Baltimore Circuit Judge Martin Greenfeld, who signed the court order early Monday.

fore he left, aides said. When the thrift crisis showed no

Reports of a management shakeup at Old Court first circulated Thursday, and one day later customers learned that the attorney eneral's office planned to investiate possible conflicts of interest

Foreign Cigarette Firms Seek More Sales in Japan Tokyo Monopoly Ends in Theory, But Outsiders Remain Cautious on New Moves all but shut out of Japan's nearly market in Japan. "Well, we're still United States. Japanese cigarettes, By Susan Chira

New York Times Service TOKYO - The president of Japan's former tobacco monopoly trooped over to the Ministry of Finance the other day bearing two blown-up stock certificates. He bowed, handed over the two mil-lion shares that represent his com-pany's capital, and Japan Tobacco distribute their products only Inc. was officially declared a private company.

The brief ceremony told much about the company born from the 81-year-old monopoly — and about the challenges facing foreign manufacturers in a newly liberalized tobacco market.

Although Japan Tobacco is in theory a private company capitalized at \$400 million, the government still holds its shares, and no date for public sale has been set. Its monopoly has ended in theory but it continues to produce, sell and involving top officers.

On Friday, Old Court borrowed distribute all domestic tobacco

\$12-billion tobacco market. Until 1981, foreign cigarette manufacturers could only advertise in English-language publications. Until 1980, only 20,000 of Japan's 260,000 retail tobacco outlets were allowed to through the tobacco monopoly.

As of April 1, foreign makers

were free to distribute and sell their products independently, even if in the domestic market a monopoly still exists in all but name. Although U.S. trade officials and

foreign makers welcome the easing of restrictions, it is still not clear changed, or the extent to which

The feeling in the United States nonsmoking car for the trains. may be that we've established a beachhead - let's send in the Ma- here than Japanese cigarettes - in

mned down on the beaches."

With the delightful names of Peace,
To get further inland, foreign

Cherry and Caster range from 68 pinned down on the beaches." companies must overcome several cents to 96 cents in vending ma-

from 35 million in 1974. Japan is no longer the paradise

Japan's trade surplus with the \$3.46 billion in April. Page 19. high.

for smokers that it once was - the result of a vigorous nonsmokers' rights campaign. It is still true that just how much things have the amount of smoke in the average bullet train car would choke someforeign companies can expand one in an oxygen mask, but pres-their 2-percent share of the market. sure recently produced a second

Foreign cigarettes also cost more farmers of Japan. ines and clean up," said Guy R. part, foreign makers say, because

obstacles. They will have to compete for a dwindling market — the \$1.12 to \$1.20. Moreover, prices number of Japanese smokers must be approved by the Ministry dropped to 32.9 million last year, of Finance, although such approval has been automatic so far. Japanese preference for char-

coal-filter, as opposed to menthol cigarettes also increases manufac-United States was a record turing costs and helps keep prices

American officials and foreign makers had urged that Japan Tobacco be stripped of its monopoly over domestic manufacturing and sales, arguing that such control allowed the company considerable price advantages. But their pleas

Although their numbers are few, For years, tobacco has been a Actvoet, vice president of Philip local taxes make it difficult for potent trade issue, with foreign Morris Asia Inc., which has about them to reduce prices, although tarmylors converging that the state of the foreign that the state of the st makers contending that they were 75 percent of the foreign cigarette iffs are the same here as in the (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

But the outlook is clouded by

exchange-rate gyrations, a recent fall in tea prices and the possibility

that Unilever will incur heavy pro-

motional costs by launching a new

detergent powder in the United

States later this year.

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Dollar Declines **Currency Rates**

Late interbank rates on May 13, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at

0.7262 E.5867 2.2385 6.829 1.428.58 2.5284 45.0451 1.8841 182.562 0.991189 0.79259 2.65682 7.32114 1.851.40 2.4568 61.5751 2.5786 2.47.314 Dollar Values

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Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits | Doller | Doller | Doller | Franc | Shelling | France | Rates explicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million mil

Morgen Guaranty (dollar, DM. SF. Pound, FF); Lloyds Bonk (ECU); Reuters Asian Dollar Rates May 13 874-874 Source: Reuters. **Key Money Rates**

United States Close Prev. Britain Bank Base Rate Call Money 97-day Tracsury BIK 3-month Interbank Piscount Rate
Pessonal Pands
Prime Rate
Broker Loon Rate
Centur, Poort, 39-179 days
3-month Treasury Bills
6-month Treasury Bills
CD's 30-69 days 1294 1294 12 1294 12 1/16 12 1/32 1294 1294 1012 9 200 7,70 7,89 7,60 7,65 <u>Japan</u> West Germany 00.3 03.2 08.2 09.2 00.3 **Gold Prices** One Month Intert

Sources: Reviers, Commerciants, Crédit Ly-ennois, Lioyda Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

In Europe on Interest Fears

The Associated Press LONDON — The dollar fell Monday against most major currencies in moderately active foreign exchange trading in En-

Currency dealers said the dollar's decline was abetted by expectations that U.S. interest rates may be headed lower. Rates have generally fallen in the past month, and recent re-ports indicating that U.S. economic growth may be slowing have been interpreted by some as a sign that rates have room to

Dealers said, however, that there appeared to be little lin-gering effect in the currency markets from the Senate approval last Friday of a deficit-

reduction package.

In late trading in London on Monday, the pound gained against the dollar. It was at \$1.254, compared with \$1.2353 in late trading Friday. In other late trading in Europe, the dollar was at 3.084 Deutsche marks, down from 3.1286 Friday, at 9.404 French francs, down from 9.521, and at

2.5915 Swiss francs, down from

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Unilever PLCs on the London Stock Exchange.

LONDON — Unilever PLCs on the London Stock Exchange.

The quarter's results included a six-month contribution from Soungle fabric softener and Sunman of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

From Contribution From Soungle fabric softener and Sunman of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

Brooke Road Group PLC, a London Stock Exchange.

At the same time, Unilever faced heavy costs to promote its new man of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

From From 1984's £924 million, up fr pretax profit rose 13 percent in the first quarter as last year's acquisition of a major tea company offset a downturn in the United States, the British-Dutch food and soap

giant reported Monday.

Pretax profit totaled £218 milion (\$273 million), up from £193 million a year earlier. Net profit increased 12 percent to £105 million and profit increased 12 percent to £105 million for the first p lion from £94 million, and sales grew 24 percent to £4.73 billion from £3.82 billion.

In line with its usual practice, Unilever computed the latest results and the year-earlier comparisons using exchange rates prevail-ing last Dec. 31. Based on March 31 rates, net profit totaled £98 million, or 26.11 pence a share, up 4 percent from £94 million, or 25.04 pence a

with expectations. Shares of Unil-

The Daily Source for International Investors.

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Unilever Increased Profit 13% in First Quarter

don-based tea and food company bought last October for £389 million. Analysts estimated that
Brooke, net of interests costs associated with the acquisition, kicked

Brooke Bond and a strong performance from chemicals. But profit

in £20 million at the pretax level.

Aside from Brooke, "We're not of the European Community's dislooking a much growth here at all," said John Parker, an analyst at the

operating profit was "significantly lower" despite higher sales. The profit squeeze reflects a fierce mar-business in such markets as India keting contest between Unilever's and Pakistan. Analysts said the im-Lever Brothers unit and its biggest proved performance also reflected rival, Procter & Gamble Co. Unil-

which represented a 20-percent increase from 1983. In Europe, operating profit rose

count sales of surplus butter. Oil milling profit also shrank in Eu-London stockbrokerage of Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co.
In North America, Unilever said, America, sales and profit rose substantially. The gain was partly due to Brooke, which has a sizable tea

ever is spending heavily on promotion to defend its Whisk liquid
The results were broadly in line tion to defend its Whisk liquid
In addition, Unilever said it benefits expectations. Shares of Unillaundry detergent against P&G's
new liquid version of Tide. One investment in a French company,



COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

The COMPAGIE FINANCIÈRE DE CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL has launched on May 6th, 1985, an issue of "titres participatis" (subordinated, perpetual and non voting securities which will redoemable at the Company's sole option) for an amount of F.Fr. 900 million. With this issue, the shareholder's equity of the C.I.C. Group will reach the level of F.Fr. 72 billion at the east of 1985. This figure takes into account the right issues (F.Fr. 700 million) which will be subscribed entirely in the course of 1985 by the Groupe des Assurances Nationales.

During the year 1984, the growth of the C.I.C. Group was attisfactory. In terms of consolidated assets, the increase was 11 %. The net income showed considerable progress, especially in the domestic activities. The banking revenues are significantly higher than the year before thanks to a stabilisation of the operating expenses and a growth of the operating income. This has been achieved by a strict budgetary policy. The permanent investment efforts of the Group, especially in the computer-isation field including new payment technologies has been maintained in 1984 with an 11.7% increase of equipment depreciation. The operating provisions have increased by 21.3% over the preceding year in order to

cover mainly domestic credits. The consolidated net income of the Company amounted to F.Fr. 399.2 million of which the Group interest represents 278.5 million; the balance being

the minority interesss.

The compon paid for the "titres participatifs" is based on the Annual Money Market Rate (TAM) and the net annual consolidated income of the Company. The TAM reference is adequate for a banking group collecting funds through a wast network of hanches all over France and having a traditional commercial banking activity. This reference is linked to the expected growth of the income, thus the results giving the investor an excellent opportunity to participate in the development of the CLC. Group. The net proceeds from the issue will be reallocated by the Compagnic Frozneitre to the affiliated banks of the C.L.C. Group and will strengthen their equity base. The funds collected on this occasion and those which were raised very recently on the Euro market for U.S. \$200 million will give to the C.L.C. Group the necessary base for its development in 1985 and the Avez-vous pensé à commander votre

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Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.

Mondays

Vol. at 2 P.M.... Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 123,739,000 162,510,510

Via The Associated Press

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NYSE Stocks Edge Upward

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged upward Monday, building on last week's rally.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up 26.94 last week, rose another .55 to 1.274.73 an

hour before the close.

Gainers held a 5-4 lead over losers among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues. Analysis said investors were still optimistic

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time

reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

about the chances for progress toward shrinking the federal budget deficit. Late last week the Senate passed a Republican-sponsored budget plan containing many

spending reductions.

Wall Streeters will be watching closely this week as the House of Representatives, where Democrats have some very different ideas, goes to work on its version of a budget proposal.

If some significant action is taken on that front, analysts reason, the Federal Reserve will be more inclined to relax its credit policy, encouraging interest rates to decline. One move in that direction might be a cut in the Fed's discount rate, the charge it sets on loans to private financial institutions.

But some cautious observers warn that the market might be vulnerable to selling by disap-pointed traders should events not follow that

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for some traders to take profits after the rise of such broad market indicators as the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite index to record highs at the end of last week.

The NYSE's composite index rose .06 to 106.70. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up .02 at 228.19. Volume on the Big Board came to 71.79

Pan American World Airways was the most

computer line, the Micro VAX II, aimed at the engineering market.

Pharmaceuticals were gaining. Syntex (exdividend) was up % to 60%. Pfizer was up % to 47%, Merck & Co. % to 102%, Bristol Myers % to 5914. Abbott Laboratories up 1/4 to 531/4, Squibb (ex-dividend) % to 62 and Johnson and

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nillion shares with an hour to go.

crive NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 5 %.

IBM was second, up % to 130%.

Arco (ex-dividend) was third, off % to 60%. In other petroleums, Unocal was off $\frac{1}{2}$ to 45%, Exxon was up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50%. Mobil was off $\frac{1}{2}$

National Semiconductor was off 1/4 to 113/8 and AT&T was unchanged at 2214, both in active trading.

General Electric was off to to 60% after

pleading guilty in Philadelphia Monday to 108 counts of cheating the government out of \$800,000 in costs for the Minuteman missile. Jack Eckerd was unchanged at 22%. Digital Equipment was up % to 106. The company is expected to announce Tuesday a

Data General was up is to 39% while Cray Research was off 1 to 77.

Brokers also said the temptation was strong. Johnson unchanged at 464. OW. YKs. PE 100s High Low Quas. Chage 17 Month High Low Slock

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Asuag Has Turnaround To \$10.2-Million Profit

zerland's largest watch group said ference that the turnaround in the Monday that it is back in profit less company's results was the result of than two years after its banks saved the sale of unprofitable units, staff the company from bankruptcy in and production cuts, lower organithe most expensive industrial bailout in Swiss history.

Asuag Société Générale de line. l'Horlogerie Suisse SA, the makers of Omega, Longines and Rado and the fashionable plastic "Swatch," reported 1984 group net profit of 26.5 million Swiss francs (\$10.2

In 1983, Asuag had a loss of 173 million Swiss francs, and in 1982, a loss of 340 million Swiss francs. Sales rose only 8 percent to 1,58 billion Swiss francs from 1.45 bilalmost doubled sales of the low-

BIENNE. Switzerland — Swit-Pierre Arnold, said at a news conzation costs and the creation of a new and less fragmented product

> The popular Swatch, introduced in 1983, was also a factor, Mr. Ar-

> But costs from closing factories and liquidating unsold watches fell in 1984 and will fall further this year, he said.

The 1983 rescue of the company cost Asuag's banks 660 million francs. Asuag is the world's third largest

and Citizen Watch.

Heron Bid Approach Bolsters Burmah Oil's Share Price

LONDON — The price of mah said adding that it could not shares in Britain's Burmah Oil see any benefit in an amalgam-PLC, one of the world's oldest oil companies, jumped more than 10 percent in value Monday after it was confirmed that Heron Corp., a Monday to comment, saying the privately owned property, gasoline Heron's owner, Gerald Ronson, station and insurance group,, had

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made a takeover approach.

Burmah shares ini a 1985 high of £2.93 (\$3.66) on the London Stock Exchange, up from £2.58 at Fri-day's close, before easing back to billion to pay off some of them. £2.86 on profit-taking.

In a statement Sunday, Burmah. confirmed reports that Heron, a percent stake in British Petroleum British concern, had sought agreement in principle to a takeover bid at a meeting on April 30.

Terms were not discussed, Bur-

A Heron spokesman declined was in Arizona for a week and not immediately available.

Burmah nearly collapsed in 1974 under heavy debts. It was forced to billion to pay off some of them.

The assets sold included a 23-PLC, one of the world's biggest oil mies, and subsequently most of its oil tanker fleet.

BAe Readjusts Allocation of Issued Shares

LONDON - British Aerospace PLC said Monday that allocations for its £550-million (\$660-million) issue of 146.85 million shares have been scaled down because the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

Private investors applied for about 790 million shares in the British government's sale of its 48.4-percent holding in the company. But a high proportion of those issued was already destined for financial institutions, existing shareholders and employees of BAe.

Now, private applicants for 100 to 200 shares will get 100; those wanting 300 to 500 shares get 125, with progressive scaling down to 200 shares for appli-cants for 1,000 to 1,900 and 275 for those wanting 10,000 to

20,000.

The shares were priced at 375
pence each, with 200 pence payable on application and 175
pence by Sept. 10. On the London Stock Exchange, British
Aerospace shares were last quoted at 435 pence, up 17 pence since late Friday.

Bad Debt Provisions At JMB Is £245 Million

LONDON - Bad debt provisions at Johnson Matthey Bankers now owned by the Bank of England, are estimated at £245 million (\$303.8 million), a Bank of England statement said Monday.

The review of the bullion dealer's troubled loan portfolio has been

Casio Computer Co.'s plants in China are expected to double their combined output, to 10 million calculators, in the year ending March 1986. There are 52 plants in China owned by regional governments that produce calculators under li-

COMPANY NOTES

cense from Casio. Degrassa AG is forming a joint-venture company in South Korea with the Seoul-based Oriental Chemical Industry Co. to produce catalytic converters. A new plant will have the capacity to produce one million converters a year, with production to begin in spring 1987. The converters will be sold on the South Korean market and export-

work of Glaxo companies and by Tanabe in certain countries.

GTE Corp. said its third commubit 22,300 miles above the equator public shareholders to acquire on Saturday by the Ariane 3 lannch

Mobil Oil Corp. said subsidiaries of its Superior Oil Co. have reached agreement with British Gas Corp. to sell their shares of gas from the Thames fields in the southern Brit-Thames fields is estimated at about 117 billion cubic feet.

opment and marketing of Tanabe's information management system. as inadequate Adsteam's offer

ing interest. The company said Mc-Donnell would acquire preferred stock from Republic and exercise nications satellite was placed in or- options it has obtained from Re-

about 1.7 million common shares. Shimize Construction Co. was awarded a contract for 389-million Hong Kong dollars (\$50 million) for work on the second stage of a three-stage program to renovate the Queen Mary Hospital. The ish sector of the North Sea. The overall project is valued at 864 mil-Superior units' combined total of bion dollars. The second stage inrecoverable reserves from the three cludes construction of two build-

mgs.
Wormald International Ltd. of Prime Communer Inc. has entered Australia has received legal advice into an agreement with Eastman that a formal partial bid from Ade-Glaxo Holdings PLC has formed Kodek Co. that calls for Kodek to laide Steamship Co. contravenes a joint-venture company with Tan-market Prime's 2550 mini-computthe New South Wales takeover abe Seiyaku Co. to direct the devel- er as part of Kodak's Kar-8800 code. Wormald previously rejected cephalasporin antibiotic outside

Japan. The drug, TA 5901, will be launched through the world net
Corp. to acquire a 20-percent vot
percent of Wormald's.

Cigarette Firms Seek Sales in Japan

party.

"These are just the first steps to liberalization of the tobacco market," Mr. Aelvoet said. "They are a far cry from a free market, for the far cry from a free market simple reasons that we strongly be-lieve if you have a monopoly on Many foreign manufacturing, you should not that their tobacco is superior in

But Japan Tobacco has problems of its own, ones that may give lems of its own, ones that may give lems of its own, ones that may give lems of its own, ones that may give olds and Mitsubishi Corp. to markets competitive advantages. Japanese tobacco costs about tages. Japanese tobacco costs about twice as much as foreign tobacco, rettes use charcoal filters is to competitive advantages. Japanese tobacco. The Reynolds Mitsubishi company will said that one reason Japanese cigates and the company will full district the said that one reason Japanese cigates and the company will said. The Reynolds-Mitsubishi company will said that one reason Japanese cigates and test-marketing. Mr. Activote the said that one reason Japanese cigates and test-marketing. Mr. Activote said. The Reynolds-Mitsubishi company will said that one reason Japanese cigates and test-marketing. Mr. Activote said that one reason Japanese cigates and test-marketing. Mr. Activote said that one reason Japanese cigates and test-marketing and test-m said Mitsoo Futagami, a spokes-man for the company, and Japan Tobacco is obligated by law to buy all the tobacco that farmers pro-

duce every year. Because sales have slowed, however, some of this tobacco is not rettes.
used, Mr. Futagami said. Until the fiscal year 1975, which ended in the used, Mr. Futagami said. Until the fiscal year 1975, which ended March 31, 1976, Mr. Futagami said, the company's sales rose by Morris have chosen to continue

February, 1985

(Continued from Page 13)
form the mainstay of Japan's ruling party.

about 4.5 percent a year. In fiscal distributing their cigarettes through a subsidiary of Japan Toparty.

48 percent, and since then, annual bacco because the unit has the best

· Many foreign makers maintain need an import duty to protect taste and quality to Japanese to-your products." taste and quality to Japanese to-bacco. Kea Fukuoka, director of a joint venture between R.J. Reynpensate for the harsher taste of Japanese tobacco.

used to the taste of domestic ciga-

accustomed to dealing with the government for all their marketing lives," Mr. Actvoet said.

Philip Morris will try to increase bacco. Ken Fukuoka, director of a its sales through more advertising Because the market is limited, Mr. Fuknoka said, the company will target its advertisements to young smokers. The company will also This difference can also work continue to sell only menthol ciga-against foreign brands, however, because the Japanese have grown lieves will expand, although now less than I percent of Japan's smokers buy menthol.

To succeed, he said, foreign makers must act like "guerrilla fighters"
— fighting quietly, patiently, to achieve their goals.

U.S. Navy, IBM Dispute Progress on Submarine Contract

and International Business Mabillion contract to build an advanced computer system for sub-

IBM insists that work on the project is on schedule and meets the Pentagon's technical specifications and that it will run less than \$100 million over budget. The navy contends that the work is behind schedule and falls short of specifimuch as \$800 million over budget.

> contractor for the Submarine Ad- complete an investigation of the the SSN-21 program, including the vanced Combat System, or Subacs. Subacs program within a month, computer system.

NEW YORK — The U.S. Navy improve the sonar, navigation and confirmed last week that it was weapons control operations of chines Corp. are locked in a dispute about 20 Los Angeles class subma-over iBM's performance on a \$1.7-

A follow-on system, with further improvements, is expected to become the core of the navy's forthcoming fleet of SSN-21 submarines, the next generation of ships that will be launched beginning in the 1990s. Navy officials call the classified

their effort to improve the nuclear cations and that it could run as submarine fleet and detect a new generation of "quiet" Soviet subs. Last week, navy officials said that future phases of the contract, which seemed assured for IBM, would be reopened for bidding.

Thus, they have expressed concern about alleged delays and cost overruns in the project, which apparently is being restructured. A blue-At issue is IBM's role as prime ribbon navy panel is expected to

The system is intended to greatly and the General Accounting Office preparing a separate report, expect-

> Navy officials, despite repeated about the project.

"It's a mess on all sides," a navy source said, "and no one wants to touch it with a 10-foot pole."

IBM said its executives were cager to discuss the project.

project one of the key elements of "The navy believes it is inapproriate for us to talk." said Norm Koestline, a spokesman for IBM's Federal Systems division, which handles government contracts. The navy's concern, he said, was that the blue-ribbon panel was still in-vestigating and that Congress was taking testimony on the future of

In public testimony last month, one navy official said, "But these Everett Pyatt, assistant secretary of days, \$800-million cost overruns the navy for shipbuilding and logistics, said the navy was dissatisfied with IBM's progress on the conrequests last week, declined to talk tract, which was awarded in December 1983.

The navy, citing security concerns, has yet to describe publicly what has gone wrong. But navy sources maintain that the system neither has sufficient memory nor combines all of the ship's critical computer functions in a "distributed system," a network of indepen-

dent processors and disk drives. "Part of the problem may be that

our expectations were too high," BACHELORS', MASTERS', DOCTORATE DEGREES No. SEND RESUME OR TELEX MALLING ADDRESS KENNEDY-WESTERN UNIVERSITY 28310 Roadsde Dr. - Depl 22 Agodra Hdr. CA 91301 USA - 1ELEX 662732

don't look good."

IBM denied all the major points of the navy's charges. The \$800million figure is a projected cost overrun for all of the SSN-21 program, not just the computer system. IBM contends. Navy officials, when asked about the IBM response, repeated their assertions that it applies only to the computer рогиов,

Moreover, IBM insists that the project is proceeding satisfactorily.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND PRICES AT 8,5.85.
A: U.S. DOLLAR CASH \$10.42
B: MULTICURRENCY CASH \$10.03 5: MULTICURENCY CASH \$10.03
C: DOLLAR BONDS \$10.98
D: MULTICURENCY BONDS \$10.49
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FOREIGN & COLONIAL
MANAGEMENT [JESEY] LIMITED
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FOR OTHER F & C FLINDS, SEE
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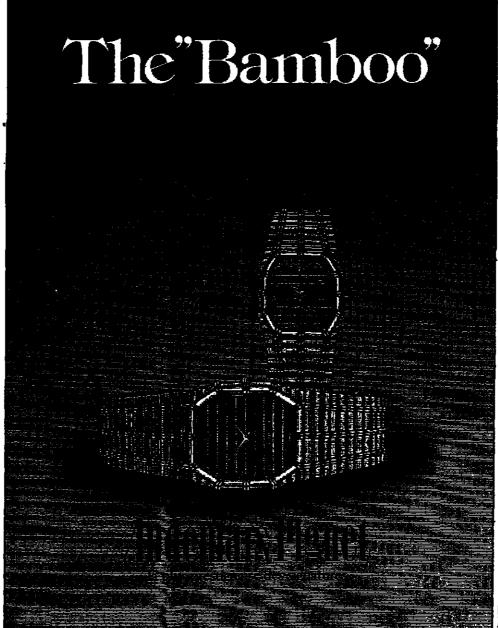
The shareholders of CAP GEMINI SOGETI S.A., in an Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 4th, 1985, approved the proposal made by the Board of Directors of a public offering of ordinary shares on the Second Marché of the Paris Stock Exchange. The offering will take place in June and 10 % of the share capital will be made available

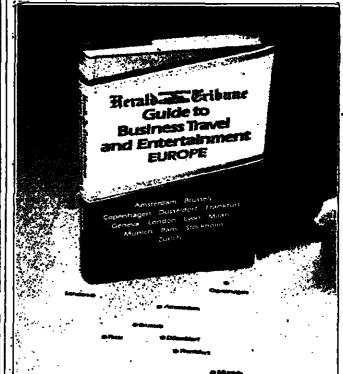
Lazard Frères will act as lead manager, with Crédit Lyonnais, Indosuez and Société Lyonnaise de Banque as co-managers.

The Extraordinary General Meeting also approved the 1984 financial statements of the CAP GEMINI SOGETI group as audited by Coopers and Lybrand. CAP GEMINI SOGETT's consolidated sales reached 1.8 billion French Francs (a 28.4 % increase over the previous year) of which 43 % originated in France, 30 % in eight other European countries and 27 % in the United States.

The net profit after tax reached 95.8 million French Francs (a 32.5 % increase over 1983), which represents 5.3 % of sales, versus 5.1 % in the previous year.

CAP GEMINI SOGETI, an independent group with 4,700 employees, is one of the leading computer services companies in the world and the largest in Europe.





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December, 1984

Mondays 4.多好《川口行5.5日以野野以加州5.66河南西 11.15,15.15,15.15,15.15。15.15,15.15。15.15,15.15。15.15 在15.5%的时间17.7%的7.1%的2.2%的条件的格别。 15.6%的 15.6 .16 1.4 1.76 12:2 1.72 4.9 1.28 4.9 124 24 126 12 140 12 46% 98 21% 8% 22% 22% 13 14 170 104 2.9 1.04 2.13 2.12 6.9 3.45 10.0 20 2.6 56 3.2 1.00 2.4 84 4.7 4.4 .7 1.40 3.5 4.0 4.2 1.30 10.1 3.0 2.4 五 35 1164 4446 64446 11705 11 42 30 7675 #44 #45 #44 # 104 1241 974 974 984 + 25 10 771 376 286 286 + 1.II 20 400 34 104 244 1 1272 62 71 13 to 10 32 1.5 TS May 13 NYSE Highs-Lows 46时代的1900年, Amercan et annarcan et annarca AMR Corp.
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26. Estimated total vol. 9.537 Calls: Frt. vol. 5.27 spen int. 49,141 Puts: Fri. vol. 1.579 spen int. 22,111 Source: CALE. <u>Financial</u> 27.32 24.46 24.30 24.24 24.24 24.22 24.22 24.22 24.22 +234 +247 +257 +35 +35 +35 +35 +35 +35 US T. BILLS (MAN)
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\(\frac{92.28}{2.28} \) \(E7.14 \) \(\text{ Jun 92.25} \) \(\frac{92.28}{2.28} \) \(E7.14 \) \(\text{ Jun 92.25} \) \(\frac{92.28}{2.27} \) \(E7.14 \) \(\text{ Sup 91.77} \) \(\text{ 91.54} \) \(\text{ 92.77} \) \(\ Nou offering CBOT 92.36 91.91 91.54 91.25 90.97 90.80 92.22 91.88 91.51 91.22 90.98 90.42 90.42 92.30 91.86 91.50 91.20 90.97 90.78 ks per 180 kg 435 2,435 4.T. N.T. 560 2,550 590 2,588 4.T. N.T. 1.T. N.T. 1.T. N.T. 1 lots of 5 tons. 1 interest: 221 43% of Cox Shares 2.00 2.00 2.50 2.95 2.96 2.90 2.90 ### ## ## ## ## Chrysler Subsidiary BOND Reported Tendered Names 4 Executives The Associated Press **FUTURES** ATLANTA — About 43 percent of the shares outstanding of Cox Communications Inc., which owns several radio and television stations, have been tendered to Cox TROY, Michigan — Chrysler Financial Corp. named four executives on Monday to new positions in the credit and financing subsid-□ & □ 82-24 81-25 80-27 80-2 79-13 **FUTURES OPTIONS** STOCK in the credit and financing subsidiary of Chrysler Corp.

They are George V. Barmashi, vice president of Eastern U.S. Area; Luther A. Neeb, vice president of Central U.S. Area; Sidney A. Morken, vice president of Western U.S. Area; and Willan R. Bradley, vice president of Canada US\$ | US\$ COFFEE C (NY CSCE)
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points and cents
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185.75 See 287.70 185.7 Also Futures and DeVoe-Holbein Futures Options on COMEX-GOLD & SILVER IMM-CURRENCIES 7-22 7-22 71-24 70-24 64-30 70-14 64-19 64-19 64-19 64-19 64-19 64-19 64-10 67-14 64-24 66-14 66-14 66-14 66-14 51/2 61/2 7777777777 City-Clock 2% 314 Quotes as of: May 13, 1985 Cox Enterprises said that, as of S 15 * ROUND TURN DAY AND OVERNIGHT last Friday, it had accepted for pay-ment 12.1 million shares of Cox ley, vice president of Canada, Investors seeking above average capital gains in global stock markets can simply write us a note and the weekly INVESTORS ALERT newsletter NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
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114.10 197.50 Occ 112.20 Applies only to trade exclusive 50 contracts per solendar month. First 230 contracts \$35 reund turn. Communications, which was a subsidiary of Cox Enterprises until 1964. Cox Enterprises is offering \$75 per share for the 59.3 percent of Cox Communications stock not owned by Cox Enterprises or mem-+.06 +.06 +.03 +.03 +.03 +.03 +.03 +.03 252 110 117 140 150 420 420 108.05 118.20 112.20 113.95 77 70-8 69-37 69-4 68-37 68-8 Head of Ford Unit Named Call one of our professionals: 212-221-7138 will be sent free and without obligation. United Press International DETROIT — Donald B. Rassier has been named president of Ford Aerospace & Communications Co., the \$1.5-billion subsidiary of Ford Motor Co. Mr. Rassier, 55, served as executive vice president of Fair-child Industries Inc. and object are controlled. Commodity Indexes bers of the Cox family. Prev. Day Open Int. 4,26
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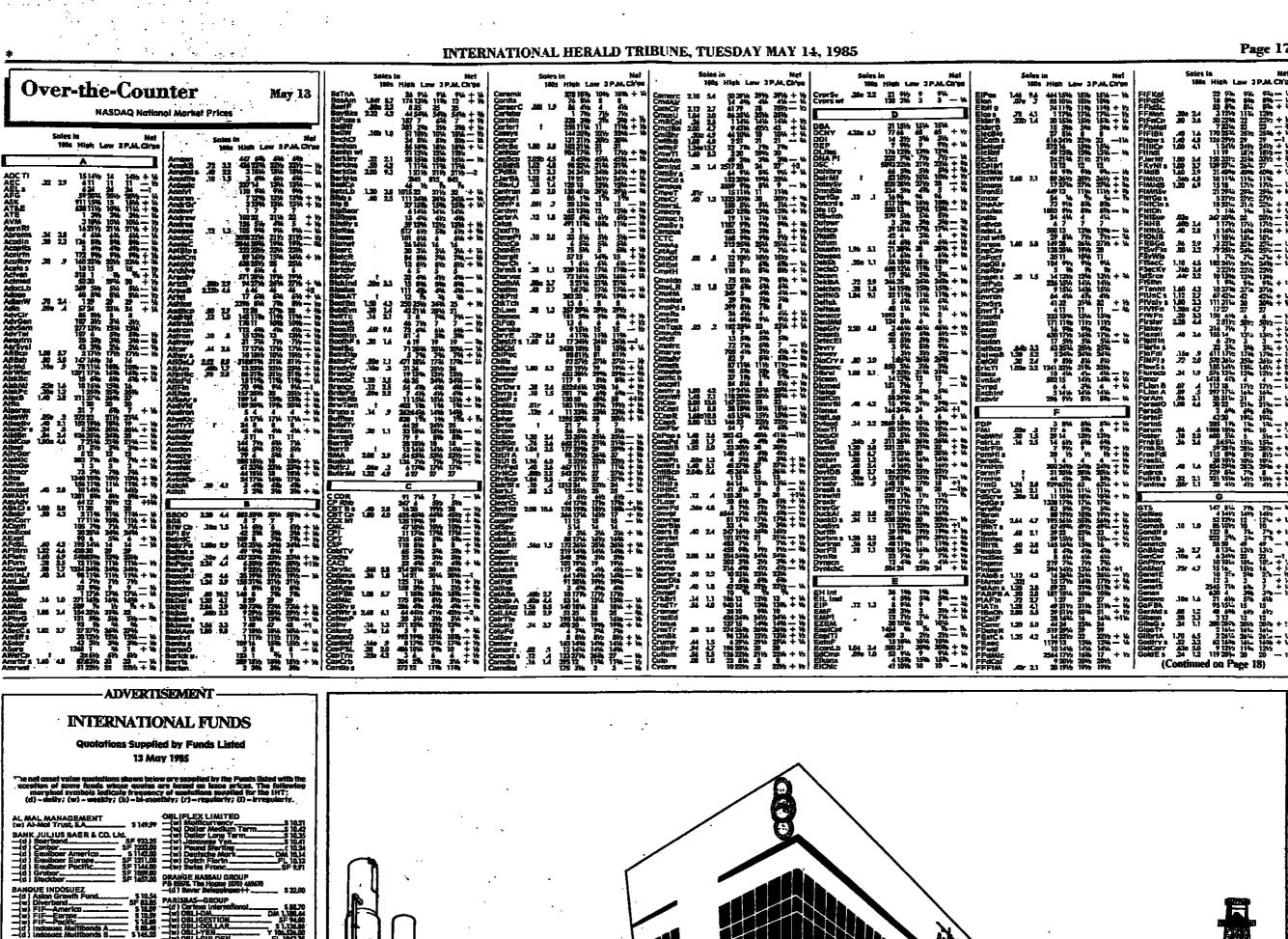
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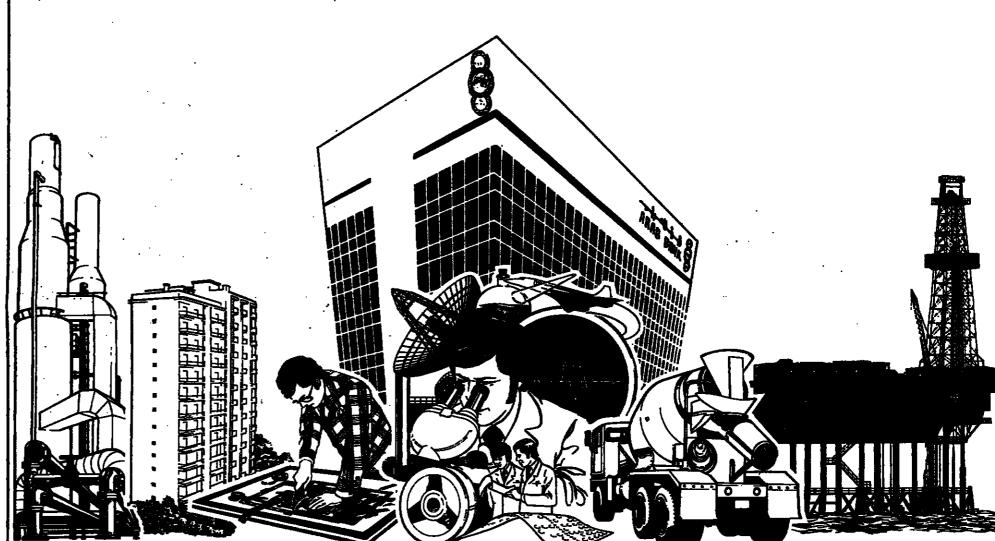
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Dow Jones: base 100: Dec 31, 1974.





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TOKYO — Soaring auto exports boosted Japan's trade surplus with the United States to a provisional record \$3.46 billion last month, up

from the previous monthly high of \$3.31 billion. Finance Ministry officials said Monday. Preliminary customs figures showed exports to the United States rose 12.4 percent over April 1984

The second secon

to a record \$5.78 billion, the officials said. The gain was largely the result of a record \$2.09 billion in auto exports. Passenger car exports to the United States rose

20.5 percent over the April 1984 level, they said. April marked the start of the 1985 fiscal year, in which a voluntary Japan-U.S. auto export ceiling was raised from an annual rate of 1.85 million cars

Imports from the United States during the same

Japan's Trade Surplus With U.S. Widens period, buoyed by aircraft and machine tool sales, rose 9.1 percent to \$2.32 billion, but agricultural imports were slow, the officials said.

Japan's overall international trade surplus for April was \$3.26 billion, short of the record \$4.63 billion set in December 1984, they said. Overall exports rose 2.9 percent to \$14.86 billion while imports rose 2.3 percent to \$1.6 billion.

Exports to China soared 105.2 percent from the 1984 level to \$1.09 billion, while imports rose 26 percent to \$634 million, the officials said.

But trade with the European Community declined. Exports fell 10.7 percent to \$1.47 billion and imports fell 4.2 percent to \$706 million, they

Japan's surpluses with China and the EC were \$451 million and \$760 million, respectively, in

New Troubles Seen for Oil Industry

restructuring," said Robert Sto-bangh, head of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School. "If Pickens had not come along and done this, somebody else would prices. The results of the restructuring

are still the subject of debate. Some, like Philip K. Verleger Jr., an oil economist affiliated with the Charles River Associates, a consulting concern, argue that the in-dustry could be hampered by the change of \$3.89 a barrel in 1973, the changes, particularly the big in-creases in debt. Because of the industry's rising debt, he said, "there will be less oil found." amount of heat needed to increase the temperature of a pound of waoill be less oil found."

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man, an economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contend that, for all the turmoil, the industry is healthy. The number of oil wells drilled in

1984, for instance, was up nearly 11 percent from the previous year, to 41,095, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

"What the industry did in the early '80s was overshoot, and it's come in for a surprisingly soft landing," he said. "I don't think these consolidations make much differ-

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Bonds so called will become due and payable on and after June 30, 1985. The principal amount of Bonds outstanding after the amortization of June 30, 1985 will be Lux.Fr. 1,000,000,000.—

Finally it is recalled that the following bonds which have been drawn by lot in 1984 have not yet been presented for payment:

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Luxembourg, May 14, 1985.

For now, uncertainty about oil prices and new tax laws, which would remove breaks for oil drillers, has put a recent damper on oil field activity. The number of active back on spending for exploration drilling rigs fell to 1,855 during the and development. This enables week of April 29, from 2,713 in the last week in December. It was the lowest level since drilling activity bottomed at 1,877 rigs in April 1983, according to the Hinghes Tool Co., which monitors drilling activi-

Only a few years ago the American oil industry was drafting its future on the assumption of everrising oil prices. Although gasoline use picked up a little, overall demand for crude oil last year in the heavily to raise the \$4 billion it struggled to cart costs. Their stock-United States was about 15.6 mil-needed to buy back shares. Its debt holders have seen little apprecia-regulated transactious do not show tion barrels a day, or well below the as a percent of total capital would ton in stock values in the year since up on balance sheets for a number peak average of 18.8 million barrels rise to 63.5 percent by the end of the takeovers, which is most the takeovers, which is most the takeovers are to 63.5 percent by the end of the takeovers are to 63.5 percent by the e

Gains from conservation, which end of 1984, if the buyback is com-

are still rising, have demonstrated the industry's woeful underestimation of oil's price elasticity - how

In 1973, the year of the Arab oil embargo, the United States con-sumed 60,000 British thermal units of energy for every dollar of gross national product. Last year, with a barrel of Saudi Light crude oil avfigure had fallen to 42,000 BTUs per dollar of GNP. A BTU is the

World oil prices have been surprisingly steady this spring, largely because of production cutbacks in Saudi Arabia. Still, many analysts predict that prices will fall by another few dollars if the Saudis increase their output, as expected, to between 4 million and 5 million barrels a day from 3.8 million bar-

rels in the first quarter. Costs for exploration and development of new reserves in the United States have fallen since the wildcatting frenzy of 1980 and 1981. Yet drilling opportunities in the nation have waned after more than a century of prospecting. And for-eign activity is regarded as politi-cally risky.

So, many companies have cut and development. This enables them to borrow more, since they have reduced risk in their oil operations, but they still have big cash flows, according to Ronald M. Freeman, managing director and head of the energy group at Salomon Brothers, the investment

bankers. Atlantic Richfield, which has large Alaskan oil reserves, raised its annual dividend by \$1, to \$4, and inaugurated a plan to borrow

does not pay off other debts. Arco also said it would abandon much consumers could and would cut back in the face of higher, and marketing business east of the prices. The idea of coast-to-coast marketing networks, once the pride of companies such as Texaco, Exxon and Arco, became wasteful in part because of big inventories needed to supply the networks.

> and the stock market is saying that," said Mr. Freeman of Salomon. Arco's shares have immped about \$10 since the restructuring announcement on April 29.

Exxon has taken a different route to raise its stock price. The largest U.S. oil company has al-ready spent \$4.3 billion to buy back 11.8 percent, or 102 million, of its shares, in the last 18 months. It earlier wrote off \$30 million from its investment in office automation, but kept its debt as a percent of total capital at a low 17 percent, at the end of 1984.

Amoco, formerly Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), spent \$1.7 billion from last May through April 23 to buy back 27.4 million shares. The program will end when it reaches II deterioration in relations be-30 million shares, or 10 percent of the company's total. Amoco has also handed ownership of its struggling minerals business to its share-holders, and it has cut 3,300 jobs and sold parts of its chemical business and its Australian operations.

Still, unlike Atlantic Richfield and others cutting back on exploration, Amoco is plunging ahead. Its budget for capital spending is up 15 percent this year, to \$5.1 billion.

Meanwhile, Chevron, which acquired Gulf Oil for \$13.2 billion a year ago, and Texaco, which bought Getty Oil for \$10.1 billion, are awash in the debt used to finance the purchases. Both have the year, from 32.5 percent at the domestic oil reserves but duplicat- convenient for many banks and

Japan Introduces **Bank Guidelines**

It said that each Japanese bank's total claims for nonresidents should not exceed 14 times -compared with 15 times now - its capital account, which is equivalent to the total of stockholders' equity, reserves for possible loan losses and two other types of special re-

The off-balance-sheet items include note-issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities.
Officials said Japan must decide on detailed weighting of those and other items before the risk-asset ratio system is adopted sometime next year.

In Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 13)

markets is the cost of money ex-8.75 percent.

Until the explosion of oil prices in 1973 caused dollar deposits on the books of domestic and overseas money markets to burgeon, most of these funds were largely dollars. floating outside the United States. Oddly, the Enrodollar market was inadvertently created by the Soviet Union during the post-World War tween Washington and Moscow.

"Fearing that their funds might be frozen by our government, as was later the case with Iranian funds after the hostage crisis, Moscow asked London bankers to hold their dollars'in special accounts," Mr. Blin said. "Because the Mideast oil exporters traditionally deposited their funds with London and other European banks, their post-1973 inflow of dollars swelled

these funds." Today, he continued, banks and corporations around the world lend, borrow and trade these funds. "Aside from today's more than amregulated transactions do not show

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Messieurs les actionnaires sont informés du fait que l'assemblée générale extraordinaire de la société qui s'est tenue le 29 avril 1985 à 15:00 n'a pu délibérer, faute de quorum.

En conséquence, une nouvelle assemblée générale extraordin même ordra du jour, est convoquée pour le 18 juin à 15:00, qui délibérers, quelque soit le nombre d'actions représentées.

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TOKYO — The Japanese Finance Ministry said Monday that it had introduced a series of new guidelines on overseas operations by Japanese banks, including a risk-asset ratio system in their off--balance-sheet transactions.

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pressed in interest rates. At last Friday's close in New York, for example, call Eurodollars were trading at a hair below 8 percent on an annual basis, while one-year cer-tificates of deposit brought roughly

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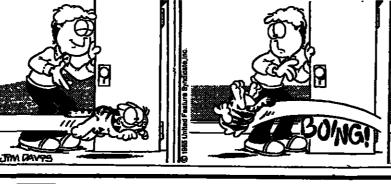
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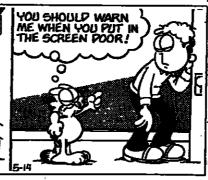
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BOOKS

CHILDREN OF THE CITY: At Work and at Play

By David Nasaw. 244 pp. \$18.95. Anchor-Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

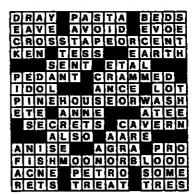
Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

D AVID NASAW is up to a bit of historical revisionism in "Children of the City," and he makes a persuasive job of it. His focus is the first two decades of the 20th century, a period commonly believed to have been unpleasant for the inhabitants of American cities and for their children, much of whose time was spent in dirty and dangerous streets. Nasaw's conclusion is quite to the contrary: that while life for city children in these years was far from easy, on the whole it was educational, productive and enjoyable.

"Children of the City" concentrates on "children born to working-class parents who owned little or no property, had received little or no formal education and worked for wages or piece rates at skilled or unskilled jobs" precisely those children whose experiences we would expect to conform to the stereotyped view of the period. These were children whose parents were first- or second-generation immigrants, who lived in cramped, malodorous quarters, who had little acquaintance with green spaces or fresh air, who were expected to work to help support their families, who had only the streets in which to play.

But street life, Nasaw argues, was "an active, organized community with its own structures

Solution to Previous Puzzle



of authority, law and order... The streets were not jungles and the children were not savages." Left largely to their own resources by parents who were busy scraping out their meager liv-ings, the children created a world in the streets that was remarkably safe, considering the potential threats it contained, and that offered them an instructive introduction to the world they would enter as adults:

41

"The street was their playground, but it was also a marketplace, meeting ground, social club, place of assignation, political forum, sports arena, parade grounds, open-air tavern, coffeehouse and thoroughfare... While the children played, the policemen walked their beat, prostitutes solicited 'johns,' peddlers shouted their wares, delivery wagons squeezed down the block to neighborhood shops, and men and women clustered in small groups on the corners, in front of the shops, at the threshold of the saloons, and on their front steps."

The children were a part of this clamorous scene, and they made their way in it with selfconfidence. Their play was unstructured, much to the dismay of settlement workers, but they fitted it into the life of the street in ways that caused minimal danger to them and relatively little disruption for others. Their work was a productive part of the urban economy: The slow decline of the sweatshops and the child-labor laws moved them out of abusive full-time labor and into part-time jobs for which they were ideally suited.

These jobs permitted them to work for part of that daily period between the close of school and nightfall. Their work included street tradand nightfall. Their work included street trading, running as messengers and hawking afternoon newspapers. The newsboy, or "newsie," was a small but noisy and energetic presence in every city, a cheap, remarkably effective sales agent, and newspapers needed him so badly that he had genuine independence in the marketplace. In 1899 a strike by New York newsless forced both Hearst and Pulitzer to capitits. boys forced both Hearst and Pulitzer to capitulate to them — a David-besting-Goliath phenomenon that may be unique in American

history.

By the 1920s the era of the street children was over: they had been "pushed to the side by the automobile, which cut off their play and work space, by tougher and better-enforced child-labor laws, and by adults who moved into the trades they had once monopolized." But for those who had lived in the street, the lessons they learned lasted through life: They became a generation of cocky, purposeful men and women who believed in the Horatio Alger vision, in the idea that America was "the land of opportunity."

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

HIS year's Paul Keres Me-morial Tournament in Tallinn, in the Soviet Estonian Republic, was won by the 26-year-old Russian gradmaster Sergey Dolmatov, who scored 94-45.

Another Soviet grandmaster, 39-year-old Gennadi Kuzmin took second place with 9-5. Here is how Dolmatov wrested a point from Jouni Yrjola, a 25-year-old Finnish interna-

tional master. Currently the most popular way for Black to deal with the Rubinstein system (5 N-K2) against the Nimzo-Indian Defense is 6... P-Q4.

Since it was evident after 9 QxN that White would soon be working with the threat of mo-

working with the threat of mobilizing his queenside pawn majority. Black plays 9. P-QR4 so that after 10 P-QR3, RxN: 11NxR, he can cripple the intended phalanx with 11. P-R5.

Accordingly, White has to change his strategy and Yrjola did, thrusting 15 P-B4 with the idea of attacking the black king position with a timely P-B5.

However, he lost patience in prematurely playing 20 P-B5? as showed clearly after 20 . . . KPxP; 21 P-KN4. when he came up empty-handed against 21 . . . N-B3!; 22 PxP, N-K4. On 23 R/3-B1, NxB, maybe he overlooked that he could not inject 24 PxP? be-cause 24 . . . QxKNP! will re-fute 25 R-KN1! by 25 . . . N-

B7 mate. After 24 QxN, BxP, it was scarcely appetizing to play 25 N-Q4, B-K5ch; 26 K-N1, Q-K4; 27 Q-K3, P-B4; 28 P-B6,

So, Yrjola gave up the exchange with 25 RxB, QxR; 26 QxQ, PxQ, hoping to stick Dolmatov with technical problems after 27 N-Q4.



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end game, while another rook move, such as 45 R-Q8, allows



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Mark of the state defending champions now have a two-game playoff losing steak.

Association for the second sec Chicago defeated the Oilers, 8-6, here Sunday night to tie the Campbell Conference final series at two games each. Meanwhile, Quebec was squaring the Wales Conference title series with a 5-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Starting the third period with a 6-4 lead, the Black Hawks got goals the game, and Bob Murray to ice the game, and Bob Murray to ice that the game is the game, and Bob Murray to ice that the game, and Bob Murray to ice the game, and Bob Murray to ic from Steve Larmer, his second of ch Glen Sather replaced Grant Fuhr with Andy Moog.
Edmonton's Glenn Andersor

Edmonton's Glenn Anderson, assisted by Wayne Gretzky, scored with 3:19 left to make it 8-5. With 2:15 remaining and Moog pulled for an extra skater, Mark Messier got his second goal of the night, to cut the deficit to two. But it wasn't

enough. "Another five minutes," said Gretzky, "and we would have been in control."

Chicago started the game without three key players: Defensemen Out three key players. With a groin the following the leaf of the team's best penalty-killers, one of the team's best penalty-killers, suffered torn knee ligaments when he was checked by the Oilers' Jaroslav Pouzar Thursday night.

It didn't take long for things to period that featured 16 penalties

and a brawl. Gretzky scored the opening goal, at 2:52, while each team was down two men following the fight. But Darryl Sutter tied it at 4:23, and rookie Ed Olczyk gave Chicago the lead with a short-handed goal at 9:50, when he out-muscled defenseman Paul Coffey on a breakaway. Mark Messier tied the game at 2-2 at 11:02, when he spun around and lifted the puck over fallen Chicago goalie Murray Ban-

There was an explosion of four

Major League Leaders

rg Hfm. 26 81 14 27 333 seel LA 25 68 9 22 324 rr Cin. 29 115 18 37 324 le St.L. 24 82 14 26 317 lyke St.L. 28 78 13 24 316

la. 22: Gar

SCOREBOARD

CHICAGO - Until last Thurs- vard netted a short slapshot at at home in 22 games and Quebec's CHICAGO — Until last 1 hursday night, Edmonton had a 12game National Hockey League
playoff winning streak, dating from last year's Stanley Cup finals. But thanks to the Black Hawks, the

Curt Fraser, on a fine pass from the pass from the pass from thanks to the Black Hawks, the

Curt Fraser, on a fine pass from the pass from the pass from thanks to the Black Hawks, the Olczyk, put Chicago ahead 4-3 at foot power-play shot, which slid 18:17, and the Black Hawks never under Gosselin's right leg. But trailed again. Al Secord's power-Cote, who had scored in the first play goal, on a rebound off a shot by Sutter, eluded Fuhr with 25 sec-

onds left in the period. "Sometimes when you beat such a good team as Edmonton, it becomes a confidence factor," said Chicago's coach, Bob Pulford. "We've evened things up and it's a

"If there is such a thing as mo-mentum, the Hawks had it," said just inside the blue line during a

Referee Ron Hoggarth called 35 penalties for a total of 110 minutes. "We can't skate with them," said Larmer. "We've got to play a physi-

In Philadelphia, the Nordiques pried the home-ice advantage back from the Fivers as Alain Core and Brad Maxwell put third-period goals past struggling Pelle Lind-bergh after the Flyers had erased a

two-goal deficit. most valuable defensemen trophy, and you miss a player like that. All of Philadelphia's tallies came on power plays against rookie goal-And when you consider our lineup, tender Mario Gosselin, who without Tim Kerr and Dave Poustopped 34 shots in a strong perforlin, we're scoring very well."

period, put the Nordiques back ahead 84 seconds later. Auton Stastny's shot caromed off Lindbergh's pads, and Cote poked in the rebound from five feet. A defensive specialist who had just 13 goals during the regular season. Cote now has five in the playoffs. Quebec added an insurance goal at 12:37 on Maxwell's shot from

Joe Paterson timed his leap perfectly on a first-period screen Sunday, but Quebec's Mario Gosselin still cause up with the save.

In Aslington, Texas, Tony Ber-

time, dating from last year.

White Sox 4, Tigers 0

A's 5. Red Sox 3

place on the all-time winners' list.

Expos 4, Braves 0

Mets 3, Phillies 2

sixth on an error by second base-

Padres 5, Cubs 3

rubber game of a three-game series

when Chicago first baseman Keith

Giants 5, Cardinals 4

In San Francisco, the Giants'

triggered a three-run sixth.

by Pittsburgh in 1903.

their sixth in a row.

get rough in Game 4. The Hawks took a 5-3 lead after a wild first period that featured 16 penalties Royals Break Yankees' 10-Game Hex, 6-5

KANSAS CITY, Missouri -

Jim Sundberg's ninth-inning, bases-loaded single off reliever Dave Righetti here Sunday scored

BASEBALL ROUNDUP pinch-runner Buddy Biancalana and lifted the Royals to a 6-5 vic-

tory over New York. It was Kansas City's first decision over the Yankees in 11 games, dating from Aug. 18, 1983.

Baseball

Puckers run.

Mafiler MIL 28 103 15 33 200

Kees: M.Dovis, Oakland, 25; Rice, Boston,
21; Patits, Colifornia, 22; Corew, Colifornia,
21; G.Bell, Toronto, 21; Murphy, Oakland, 21;

RBIs: Armos, Boston, 25; Boylor, New York, 24; M.Davis, Oakland, 24; Ripken, Balff-

more. 24; Brunonsky, Minnesoto, 23; Goetti, Minnesoto, 23; Rice, Seston, 23.

home ninth and went to second on victory that gave the Blue Jays a Darryl Motley's single. Frank three-game sweep of Seattle. White loaded the bases when he Twins 7, Orioles 3 slapped a grounder back to the mound and Righetti's throw pulled

grand-slam home run and two dou-bles to support Frank Viola's four-Willie Randolph off second base. All runners were safe on the error. hitter and put Minnesota past the Sundberg then lifted a fly ball that bounced over the right-field

wall for a long game-ending single. Blue Jays 9, Mariners 5 In Toronto, Rance Mulliniks

In Baltimore, Randy Bush had a

Brewers 7, Angels 4 In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper's first homer of the year, a three-run shot in a five-run fifth, propelled the Brewers past California.

NBA Playoffs

SUNDAY'S RESULT

CONFERENCE FINALS EASTERN (Bostos leads series, 1-8) Philodelphia at Boston ila at Ba

-May 24: Los Angeles at Deave

The first-round selection order for the Na-onal Bosketball Association draft to be held tional Bosketbuli Association draft to be held June. 18 in New York (the first seven selec

Dallas (from Cleveland)

22. Milwaukee 23. Los Angeles Lokers

Transition

boskefbeti coech. MERCY COLLEGE—Anni

ford skilling coach.
PITTSBURGH Normed Steve Lewis w VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH-Numed

Davis Cup Tennis

FIRST ROUND QUALIFYING korway 24, 6-2, 6-2, Manaco 4, Seaseul 1 (At Dakar, Seaseul) Senegal, 62 63 62

od 62, 57, 64

By Sam Goldaper New York Times Service NEW YORK — The New York Knicks won the grand prize in probasketball's draft lottery here Sunday and now have the rights to Patrick Ewing the nation's most renowned college basketball play-

Knicks Win

NBA Draw

For Ewing

In a dramatic ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria, the National Basketball Association conducted its first-ever lottery to determine the first seven choices in the June 18

The participants were the seven teams that did not make the current playoffs.

The tension grew as the teams were announced in reverse order, from No. 7 to No. 1. When Commissioner David J. Stern an-nounced that the Indiana Pacers would have the No. 2 choice, thus making the Knicks No. 1. Dave DeBusschere, head of the Knicks' basketball operations, leaped up from his seat, took a deep breath and raised his fist in triumph.

His prize is Ewing, the 7-foot

(2.13-meter) center from Georgetown University who is the most widely hailed college player since Lew Alcindor, now Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, in 1969. A three-time all-American, Ewing led Georgetown to the national collegiate championship game in three of his four years. Georgetown won the title in

Ewing is considered the kind of for the first pick. player who can turn a team around, and the prospect of having him at center is particularly important for the Knicks, who lost their top two centers to injury before the 1984-85 season and, without a big man in the fourth envelope, I said to my-

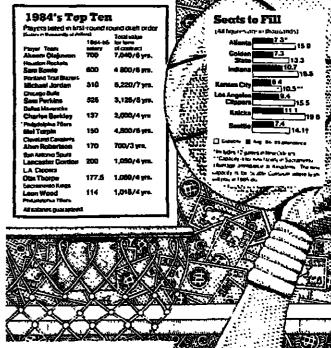
nazard's seventh-inning pinch sin-gle turned out to be the only run Bert Blyleven needed as he shut out the Rangers for the third straight ceived more than 1,000 phone calls In Chicago, Harold Baines and from people offering congratula-Ozzie Guillen each singled in a run tions and asking for season-ticket to boost the White Sox past De- applications.

"I really didn't get into the lot-tery until after the 7, 6, 5," DeBusschere said. "But once we were one year's at contract time." In Boston, Don Sutton withstood three Red Sox homers to earn of the three, I started to get a little cocky and told myself, 'Let's win it

his 283d major-league victory, ty-ing him with Jim Kaat for 21st "I wasn't nervous at the start, but the tension began to grow, DeBusschere acknowledged. "Pret-In the National League, in Montreal, David Palmer and Jeff Rearthat I would rather be taking the don combined on a six-hitter as the last shot in a game than waiting for Expos posted their fourth consecu- Stern to open the envelope."

tive shutout and handed Atlanta its fourth straight whitewash. Montre-The college draft is designed to al pitchers have a scoreless streak help balance the NBA by giving of 39 innings; the record is 56, set weaker teams the opportunity to weaker teams the opportunity to the United States when he was 12 telephone after Sunday's drawing draft better players. This year's lot- and attended Rindge and Latin "Patrick told me he was glad the tery replaced the previous system High School in Cambridge, Massa-- a coin toss between the teams chusetts. A physical, imposing said, "and he was looking forward In New York, Danny Heep, — a coin toss between the teams playing for injured right fielder with the worst records in the East-Darryl Strawberry (who was to un- ern and Western Conferences dergo surgery Monday for torn and was instituted in part to re-

scored the game-winning run in the finish last. The other teams in Sunday's lot- rebounds. man Juan Samuel as the Mets won tery were the Pacers. Atlanta



Hawks, Los Angeles Clippers, Golden State Warriors, Sacramento Kings and Seattle SuperSonics. Each was represented by either a general manager or owner, who say on the stage of the Waldorf's Starlight Room as Stern drew seven gray envelopes, each bearing the team logo of a participant, from a clear container

When he opened the first envelope and announced that Golden State would have the No. 7 pick, Al Attles, the Warrior general manager, moaned

Golden State had the worst record in the Western Conference and, under the old system, would have been involved in the coin flip

After the fourth envelope was opened and the Knicks were still alive, DeBusschere placed his clasped hands to his mouth.
"When Stern was about to open

the middle, struggled to a 24-58 record, their worst since 1962.

In the two to three hours following the nationally televised lottery, the Knicks said their offices remindered the struggled to a 24-58 self if only we can get past No. 4, we would be sure of getting one of the three top big guys." DeBussing the nationally televised lottery, the Knicks said their offices remindered good big men, three are considered standouts — Wayman Tisdale, Oklahoma's high-scoring forward; Benoit Benjamin, Creighton's 7-foot center, and Ewing. They are part of an elite group that should fare as well as last

> When the Los Angeles Clippers got the third pick, DeBusschere's hands covered his eyes. "When it got down to the last two," he said. I couldn't look, couldn't listen." Moments later, he was rising and

clenching his fist. "I don't play the lottery or bet on the horses," said DeBusschere. "The only thing I've ever won is some golf club head covers."

Born in Jamaica, Ewing came to player, the 240-pound (108.8-kilo- to getting back to playing again." gram) Ewing immediately turned Georgetown into a national basket- lected Saturday night in the New thumb ligaments), had two hits and move any incentive for a team to ball force. In four seasons he scored York State Lottery was No. 33, the

More than that, Ewing is a fierce Knicks.



defensive player who has intimidated opposing teams. He and his teammates have often been viewed as aggressive bullies, and one of the ironies of his coming to New York is that he will be playing where he was often booed by followers of St. John's, Georgetown's Big East Conference rival.

DeBusschere spoke to Ewing by

Incidentally, the first number se-2,184 points and pulled down 1,316 number Ewing wore at George-rebounds. company town and will wear with the

In San Diego, the Padres won the Celtics Down 76ers in Opener

Moreland's two-run throwing error Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BOSTON - Boston got ready for a tough game by playing tough games. Philadelphia got ready for it with six days off from any kind of game. In beating the 76ers 108-93

NBA PLAYOFFS

The 76ers hadn't played since the

The second game of the best-of-

Jim Gott became the first pitcher in two years to hit two home runs in a game (the last to do it was Walt in Sunday's opener of their Nation-Terrell, for the New York Mets al Basketball Association Eastern against Chicago in 1983). Gott, who had bases-empty home runs to left-center in the third and rightcenter in the fifth, spent his first Conference final playoff series, the three big-league seasons with To-Celtics found out that rest can be ronto. He had never batted in the overrated. majors before joining San Francis-"When these two teams meet, it's

wasn't a factor.

Astros 10, Reds 5

co this year.

In Cincinati, unbeaten Bob Jones. Of Boston's busy schedule. Knepper, with home run help from he said: "As the game turned out, it Bill Doran, Mark Bailey and Denny Walling, struggled through five innings to record his fourth victory previous Sunday, when they comof the season and his sixth in a row over the Reds.

Dodgers 2, Pirates 0 In Los Angeles, Greg Brock hit his first homer of the season and Robert Parish and Larry Bird singled home a run to help the Dodgers and Bobby Castillo, mak. sparked a game-deciding surge. ing his first start of the year, past Pittsburgh.

won the last two NBA titles will be lead never dipped below seven played here Tuesday night.

"Maybe the week off hurt us, but and Boston scored the last eight

only way it hurt us was on instinct plays. They were quicker on loose balls and things like that."

chance to work on some things," and played scared in the beginning, phia close.

and that helped us."

Moses Malone's jump shot put the 76ers on top, 77-76, with 11:14 left in the game. Kevin McHale an instant change, pure and sim-ple," said Boston Coach K.C.

then hit two free throws to start an 8-2 Boston run, until Malone sank two free throws and Andrew Toney, who scored 16 points on the night, hit on a long jumper to make the score 84-83 with 8:08 remain-

pleted their conference semifinal pleted their conference semifinal But the Celtics, who had led by sweep of Milwaukee. The Celtics 11 late in the first half, outscored had just one day off after eliminat- the 76ers by 24-10 the rest of the ing Detroit, but showed few signs way --- with Bird getting 10 points of fatigue down the stretch when and Parish 8.

Danny Ainge started the spurt with an 18-foot jumper, and Bird's two fast-break baskets eventually seven series between the teams that boosted the margin to 98-89. The

blocked shots. Bird finished with 23 points. Of Parish's successful night, Boston guard Dennis Johnson commented: "Robert's just like anybody else — you get him the ball, let him know he's part of the team

and he'll come through."

Boston's bigger starting front-court outscored Philadelphia's 77-

It was the first playoff meeting between the two Atlantic Division rounds, with three consecutive rivals in three years and came after birdies beginning on the second Philadelphia breezed through its first two series, while the Celtics

of its last 19 games here. (AP, WP)

den, San Francisco, 10; Samuel, Philip-PITCHING

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Sunday's Major League Line Scores AALERICAN LEAGUE
Seattle
Sub 684 882—5 7 2
Forceto
Seattle, Gelsel (5). Nunez (7), Vande Berty
and Scott: Stieb. Acker (6), Luvelle (7),
Joseffi (7) and Whith, Martinez (8), W—Stieb.

Beattle, Getsel (5). Nunez (7). Vande Bers California, Jaines (3). Milwautee, Cooper (1), 2 and Scott; Stieb. Acker (6). Lavelle (7), 2 and (3). The second nore, Lynn (7). Inkland 800 818 121—5 12 8 800 828 189—3 6 1

Sutton, Howell (8) and Heath; Clemens, tokley (8) and Gedman, W—Sutton, 3-1, L—lemens, 3-4, Sv—Howell (9), HRs—Cokkand, anstord (5), Basion, Armas 2 (10), Gedman 11.

fajor League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

Division W L Pct. GB 18 10 AG — 19 11 633 — 16 11 593 19 15 15 500 4 12 15 A44 592 12 15 .444 12 17 .414 w York 12 17 .414 16 13 .552 14 12 536 14 17 A52 13 18 A19 9 19 A21

NATIONAL LEAGUE Division W·L Pct. 19 8 704 19 10 455 GB rago Califs 700, ا 14 16 .467 10 18 .357 + 20 .310 .467 .357 17 12 .594 17 15 .531 15 14 .513

Cleveland, Butler (1), Defroit 988 000 000—0 7 3

906 300 190-4 TB 2 90, PISK (6). 906 900 20x-7 13 1 MATIONAL LEAGUE

McMurtry, Dedmon (2), Comp (4), Smith (7) and Benedic; Palmer, Reardon (9) and Buters, W. Palmer, 3-3, L. McMurtry, 9-1.

(2), Cincinnati, Perker (4), Chicago 100 900 930—3 7 1 San Diese 916 913 91₈—5 7 8 Son Didao
Ruttvon, Frazier (d), Sorensen (8), Sonith
(8) and Davis; Dravecky, Gossage (8) and
Kennedy, W—Dravecky, 2-2, L.—Ruttven, 1-2. Chicago, Lapes (2). 990 990 608-6 5 1 516 891 604-2 6 2 SV—GSSSODS (7). FIR—LINCASO, Lapper (4).
PUTSburgh 90 096 006 0 5 1
Los Ampeles 616 901 604 2 6 2
Tunnell, Scurry (6) and Pana; Costillo, Nedenfor (7) and Science, W—Costillo, 1-8 L—
Tunnell, 8-4, Sv—Niedenfor (2), HR—Los An-

seles Brock (1), St.Louis 100 180 811 8—4 9 1 San Francisco 601 200 200 1—5 10 0 Forsch, Loidi (7), Horton (9), Allen (9) and Forser, Nieto (9): Gott, M.Dovis (1), Gorretts (10) and Brenty, W.—Gorretts, 2-7, L.—Allen, 1-1 H (82—5), Louis, O.Smith (2), San Francisco.

Basketball

25 24 21 28— 92 33 24 17 32—108

Wes-Lest/Wiselest Pct/ERA: Acse. Balti-more, 44, 1,000, 4,00; Terrell, Defroit, 44, 1,000, 2,95; Boddicker, Baltimore, 5-1, 333, 3,17; Alx-May 24: Baston at Philiadelphia

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 49; Boyd, Bos Smittedas: Ciemens, Isasspi. 47; Boyd. Bos-ton. 48; Morrie, Defroit, 45; F.Bonnister, Chi-cago, 37; Boddicker, Baltimore, 38. Saves: J.Flowell, Ockland, 9; Rightetti, New York, 8; D.Moore, California, 7; Hernandez, Detroit, 7; Caudill, Toronto, 6; Woddell, Cleve-

Hockey

SUNDAY'S RESULTS Philiodelphia 8 2 Hunter (4), Cote 2 (5), Kumpel (3), Au nan (3), Propp (6), Howe (2), Shots uebec (on Lindbergh) 9-5-7—21; is (on Gasselin) 14-13-10—37.

Chlosge
Sufter (16), Olczyk (6), Savard (6), Fraser
(6), Secord (6), Larmer 2 (8), 8, Murrov (2);
Gretzky (8), Meseler 2 (7), Pouzar (2), Lindstrom (2), Anderson (8), Shots on goal: Edmanton (on Bornerman) 12-9-14—35; Chicago (on Fuhr, Magg) 13-7-5-25.

CONFERENCE FINALS WALES (Series Hed. 3-2) Philodelphia of Quebec

May 14: Philiodelphia of C May 14: Quebec at Philia CAMPBELL (Series Hed, 2-2) May 14: Chicago at Edimonian May 16: Edimonian at Chicago

Golf MP-44-70-47-272

Russ Cochron, 514500 John Cook, \$10,590 44-70-73-70-275 George Archer, \$\$10,500

Football

USFL Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE 4 0 A67 280 4 0 A67 281 5 0 583 259

Denver Houston Artzono Sozi Antonio Los Angeles Portional SUNDAY'S RESULTS New Jersey 10. Baltimore 3 Tampo Bay 21, Jacksonville

hia at Boston WESTERN (Los Angeles louds series, 1-0)
May 14: Denver at Los Angeles
May 17: Los Angeles at Denver
May 19: Los Angeles at Denver
x-May 22: Denver at Los Angeles

NBA DRAFT ORDER

17. Houston
20. Boston (from Denver through Dollas)
21. Philadelphic

BASEBALL American League

All.WAUKEE—Placed Pere Vuckovich,
pitcher, on the 21-day disabled listResinant League

NEW YORK—Placed Dorryl Strawberry,
mutifielder on the 15-day disabled Het Deoutliefder, on the 15-day disabled list. Re-colled Terry Blocker, cutfielder, from Tide-water of the international League, Moved Brace Bergnyl, pitcher, from the 15-day to the

FOOTBALL Concellor Postball Laugue
TORONTO—Signed Sterling Hinds, Watter
Bender, and Alvis Pariser, running backs.
Wathanal Football Laugue
ATLANTA—Cut Carl Butter, running back. ATLANTA—Cut Carl Butter, rincing back.
DALLAS—Signed Josee Pern, linebacker,
to a multiveer centract,
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Rocky Brownwell, defensive bock; Butch Butlern, wide receiver: Steve Larus, Hoht end; William Sondarts, offensive bockle, and Milchael Stimmert,
place-kicker-purier;
HOCKEY
Multiplack Markey 1, pages.

HOCKEY
National Nocine League
VANCOUVER—Signed Dove Levery, forword, and Date Dusbar, defensement,
COLLEGE
JAMES MADISON—Named John Thurston

nation of Rick Wolff, baseball coach. Named Jim Durling baseball coach, MONTANA STATE—Named Dan Brets-

'8⁸, j **Bob Eastwood**

Eastwood Wins Golf Playoff After Stewart Blows Big Lead

Payne Stewart blew a two-shot lead Stewart — who didn't make a on the final hole, won the Byron bogey over the first 17 holes - had day when the shaken Stewart made Eastwood finished with a 67. a second consecutive double bogey playoff_ Eastwood, 39, had labored

bunker on the first playoff hole. It was all he needed against his opponent's collapse.

Stewart, who led through most the day, held a three-stroke lead with one hole to go. But Eastwood, playing in front of him, ran in a 45-loot birdie putt on the 72d.

his first PGA tour title a year ago,

and he won this one with a two-

Stewart drove into a fairway bungreenside bunker and then skulled the ball across the green and into closed with a 66.

another bunker. When he failed to IRVING, Texas — Bob get up and down, he dropped back Eastwood, given new life when into a tie at 272.

Nelson golf tournament here Son- a closing 68, 3-under par. On the first playoff hole, Stewart got the ball out and put his third shot over the green. Eastwood, through 13 seasons before winning meanwhile, hit the sand in two and

putt bogey following a visit to a on the par-4 hole, a little further beyond the hole.

Stewart blew past Mac O'Grady, the leader through the first three birdies beginning on the second hole. O'Grady didn't make a birdie On the final hole of regulation. until the 17th and, on a 74, he ker, hit his second shot into a drifted back into a tie for third at side bunker and then skulled 275 with Tom Watson at 275, who games this year, Boston has won 18

we needed the rest," said Philadel-phia guard Clint Richardson. "The Bird. Boston led, 57-52, at halftime behind 22 points from McHale, who hit 7 of 8 field goal attempts They had a lot of time off with a and all 8 of his free throws. Maurice Cheeks had 19 points in the

said Jones. We just went out there first two periods to keep Philadel-The 76ers jumped into a 14-8 lead, but a 13-2 run gave Boston a 21-16 edge with 4:28 left in the first quarter. The Celtics led by as many as 7 in the period and held a 33-28 advantage going into the second. Philadelphia finally caught up at 39-39 on a three-point play by Cheeks with 7:45 left in the half. Boston then built a 47-44 lead

> 1:16 to go. But after Scott Wedman's 16-foot jumper capped the spurt, Cheeks got the half's final 6 points, 4 on free throws, to reduce the 76ers' deficit to 5 points. McHale led Boston with a career playoff high 28 points, but his scoring was overshadowed by the over-all play of Parish, who scored 24 points, had 13 rebounds and 4

before exploding for 10 of the next 12 points to make the score 57-46, its biggest lead of the half, with

The 76ers were paced by Cheeks with 27 points and Malone with 19. "We never could get into a groove," said Philadelphia Coach Billy Cunningham. "We had a lot on the first hole of a sudden-death drove into a fairway bunker, barely of turnovers and we didn't react well to each other defensively. I was not pleased with the way we played, but we had a chance. We came out to within about 15 feet; were able to fight back late in the Stewart ran his chip, his fourth shot game."

> Both men missed their putts, and 33. "We executed our game plan Eastwood tapped in for a winning pretty much the way I wanted things to go," Jones said.

> > struggled through theirs. Unbeaten at home in six playoff

in the state of th

Ress: Murphy, Atlanta, 22; Garvey, San Dieso, 21; Gevne, San Dieso, 21; Sondierg, Chicaso, 21; Herr, 51, Louis, 28. RBIs; Murphy, Allanta, 32; Herr, 51, Louis, 24; J.Clork, S.Louis, 23; C.Dovis, San Fran-cisco, 29; G.Wilson, Philodephia, 20; J.Thompson, Pilitaburgh, 20; Parker, Cincin-Destine: Gaett, Minnesola, 11; Mattingly. New York, 10; Buckner, Boston, 9; Franco, Cleveland, 9; Histoher, Minnesola, 9. Hits: Garvey, San Diego, 44: Herr, St.Louis Parker, Christon Liego, 44; Herr, St.Louis, 42; Cruz, Houston, 41; Murphy, Allenta, 38; Parker, Christonell, 37. Doubles: Gwynn, San Diego. 10; Purker, Christott, 9; Ray, Pittsburgh, 9; V.Hoyes, Philodelphia, 9; Wolkich, Montreal, 9; Triefes; Raines, Montreal, 4; Gwynn, San 710 Tristes: Romes, Montreal, 4; Gwynn, Son Dieso,3; McGee, St.Louis, 3; 13 fled with 2. Nome Russ; Murphy, Affonto, 10; Dorwson, Mootreal, 6; Garvey, Son Dieso, 6; J.Clerk, St.Louis, 6; Marshall, Los Angeles, 6; Strow-berry, New York, 6. Stotes Bases: Coleman, St.Louis, 21; Der-nier, Chicogo, 12; Lo.Smith, St. Louis, 12; Glodden, Son Econocisco, 10; Sargual, Philip.

Parker Cin. McGee St.L.

Russ: Murphy, Atlon Diego, 21; Guvno, Son

Penalttur ufter : 100

1 to 1

7212

40.00

A's

Bruce Bochte of Oakland

.... At .367, the majors' top hitter. burn (6) and Baone: Hous, Gibson (6), Fingers (?) and Maore, Schroeder (8), W.—Hous, 3-2 L.—McCoskill, 9-3, Sv.—Fingers (3), HRs— California, Janes (3), Milwaukee, Cooper (1),

Bivievan and Beston; Notes, Schmidt (7), Mason (7), Rosema (8), Slewart (9) and Sloushi, W-Blyleven, 2-1 L-Holes, 2-1 HR-

Calcogo
Asorris and Castillo: Bannister and Fisic.
W—Bannister.3-3.1.—Marris,4-4.HR—Chico-

Buttru W Polmer, 3-3. L—McAlurhry, 6-1.

HR—Mantreal, Driesseu (5).

Buddy Gardner, \$8.500

Buddy Gardner, \$8.500

Buddy Gardner, \$8.500

Joe Inmen, \$8,500

FOOLING

The Continue of the

**September 1 | September 2 | September 3 | September 3 | September 3 | September 3 | September 4 |

drove in two runs and Damaso Garcia had three hits to pace a

With the series shifting to Que-

bec Tuesday night, the injury-beset Flyers are at a distinct disadvan-

tage. "Home ice is important," said

Quebec's Michel Bergeron. In a

rare display of forthrightness for a coach, he added: "It wasn't impor-

tant yesterday because we didn't

have it, but today it's very impor-

Of his decimated team, Coach

Mike Keenan said: "Brad

McCrimmon was awarded our

tant because we do."

Oakland, 14: Garcia, Toronto, 9: Butter,

exander, Toronto, 4-1, 200, 3.47; Boyd, Bos l-1, 200, 2.59; Romanick, California, 41, 200,

NHL Standings

x-May 18: Chicago at Edmoi

Neison Golf Classic, completed Sanday on the 7,862-yard, par-77 Les Colleos Sports Club course at Irving, Texas (x-wall sadden death 67-71-66-68-272 67-69-73-66-273 63-69-67-74-295 73-70-89-66-277 Chi Chi Rodrisus, \$18,250 70-71-48-67-277 67-70-48-77-277 71-67-71-69--278 73-69-66-70--278 Bob Lohr, \$14500 71-49-278

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The Pentagon's TSF

WASHINGTON — In last \$7,900 coffeepot. Charley's a good guy and laughed that off. But it was the Defense Department wound up with a zero growth figure for 1986. which was quite a comedown from the 9-percent increase Secretary Weinberger had originally asked for. It came as no surprise, though, to Harold Simon, who keeps track

of Pentagon spending.
"The secretary has nobody to blame but his toilet seats," Harold

I seemed puzzled, so he continued. "Weinberger lost the battle for

more funds the day the story broke that the Defense Department was paying \$600 a seat 1 call it the Toilet Seat Factor, or

"For several years Charley Taxpaver

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bought the Buchwald

whole Pentagon Disneyland package, MX missiles and ail. Charley assumed our defense brass were handling his money as they would their own. The poor guy had no idea how much to pay for an F-16 fighter, M-1 tank or Trident submarine, so he gave his proxy to Weinberger and his merry band of men. After all, when you start talking millions and billions of dollars you are no longer talking Charley's language. П

"But then came the revelations about the \$600 Lockheed commode cover and suddenly Charley said, 'Hey, wait a minute. What kind of a dummy do you think I sans have built. Congress will ream? I may not know the price of a B-1 bomber but I sure as hell know "I doubt it." what a toilet seat costs, and it ain't

\$600 — no way.' "For the want of a reasonably priced seat, the battle for the big toys was lost. Weinberger's people misread Charley's patriotism as a sign that they could throw around his money, particularly at a time when the government was cutting student aid for his kids and freezing his mother's Social Security pay-

"I thought it was the news of the from all this?" \$400 hammer and \$760 screwdriver that got Charley mad."

"The price of the hammer and screwdriver made him more congry and laughed that off. But it was the toilet seat price that got to him. That's why I call it the Pentagon's Toilet Seat Factor rather than the Screwdriver or Monkey Wrench Factor.

"When Charley read about the commode he just opened his win-dow and shouted, 'I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it any-more! The moment I heard him I knew Weinberger had blown his

budget request."
"Poor Weinberger," I said. "He probably didn't know any more than Charley what it was costing the American people for an airborne toilet seat.

"That's why the TSF is so important to the Pentagon. They can go to Charley and ask for a billion dollars for a 'Star Wars' laser gun and he'll write out a check without a whimper. But don't try to con him on an item that costs less than

"Does the TSF only apply to hammers, screwdrivers and toilet seats?"

"No, it's become synonymous with the hunting lodge weekends and the lobbying and public relations fees that defense contractors have added on to their bills, private plane trips to the Super Bowl, and, of course, kennel boarding charges for executives' dogs. The contractors were nickel and diming poor Charley Taxpayer to death, and he

was getting sick of it."
"Maybe when Weinberger counterattacks with announcements about all the new weapons the Rus-

"How can you be so sure?" Charley has spoken, and the voice of the taxpayer has been heard in the land. The memory of the commode cover is still too fresh in everyone's mind. The Defense Department has to clean up its act before Charley will give it a blank check again.

"What can Weinberger learn

"The lesson is, if you want to avoid the Toilet Seat Factor in the Pentagon, don't ever overcharge the man in the street for something fused than angry. Then came the he can price in a hardware store."

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Interview Film Documents Holocaust

By Richard Bernstein New York Times Service

PARIS — A nine-and-a-half-hour docu-mentary film on the destruction of Euro-pean Jewry during World War II opened here this month to the acclaim of critics, who called it "a masterpiece" and "a monument against forgetting." The documentary, produced over a 10-year

period by Claude Lanzmann, is called. "Shoah," a Hebrew word meaning annihilation. It is a series of interviews - one French critic called it "a construction of hellish spirals around a central hole" - with diverse witnesses to the war against the Jews, including not only Jewish survivors but also SS officers who served in the death camps, Polish villagers who lived near the camps, German colonizers of occupied Poland and Western scholars of the Holocaust.

The documentary contains no historical footage. There are no scenes of the camps themselves or of the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, and in that sense "Shoah" is different from other records of the Holocaust. But Lanzmann shows in long sequences the places of annihilation as they exist now, the peaceful rivers where the ashes of the dead were dumped, the green fields where mass graves were dug, the railroad platforms where the initial selections for the gas chambers were made

A visual leitmotif, a refrain, runs through the entire film, one of whose purposes, Lanzmann has said, was to erase the dividing line between history and the present. He reconstructs at numerous points in the narrative the arrival at Polish places called Anschwitz, Treblinka and Sobibor of the long, creaking trains that carried doomed Jews from all over

He visits these places today and talks with their Polish inhabitants who remember how the Jews were taken away and murdered.

"We read after the war numerous commentaries on the ghettos, on the extermination camps, and we were shaken," the critic and writer Simone de Beauvoir wrote of "Shoah" in a front-page article in the newspaper Le Monde. "But seeing today the extraordinary film of Claude Lanzmann, we realize that we knew nothing.

"Despite all our knowledge," she went on, "the awful experience remained at a distance from us. For the first time, we live it in our heads, in our hearts, and in our flesh."

Throughout the documentary, which is being shown in two parts on consecutive days, Lanzmann asks questions of his numerous witnesses, coaxing painful memories from survivors, some of whom fight against tears as they remember events they apparently would rather forget. He interrogates camp officials. He brings survivors back to the sites of the camps and allows the camera to record their reactions and their comments.

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A scene from "Shoah": Henryk Gawliowski, a Polish train engineer who took Jews to the death camp at Treblinka, Poland, is shown there today.

present of the Holocaust or at the very least on a past whose scars are still so fresh and so inscribed in places and on minds that it ple. appears with hallucinatory timelessness."

To produce the documentary, Lanzmann said, he did about 350 hours of filmed interviews in 14 countries, including Greece, Israel, the United States and Poland, where the major death camps were located.

Lanzmann, a 59-year-old Frenchman who fought in the Resistance during World War II and is a former close associate of the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, has made one other documentary, "Why Israel," which appeared

He worked as a journalist for many years in association with Sartre on the magazine Les Temps Modernes before turning his attention to filmmaking in 1970. He said he was partly motivated by the pro-Palestinian, anti-Israeli attitudes that were fashionable in the leftist circles that he frequented.

In one of the most gripping moments of "Shoah," Lanzmann interviews in Germany a former SS official at the Treblinka death camp, Franz Suchomel, who recounts in exacting detail every step of the process of extermination.

Suchomel describes the arrival of depor-In a written explanation of the film, Lanz-mann said that he wanted to combat the Nazis to move them quickly down the festival.

notion that the Holocaust was something that ramps to the rooms where they were ordered belonged to the past, that it was only a to strip naked. He tells how their hair was cut, how they were pushed into the gas chambers. "The film that I have made is a counter- how their bodies were then put into ovens myth," he said. "It is an inquiry on the and the ashes dumped into a nearby river—a process, he says, that took about two hours for a train containing several thousand peo-

At each moment during Suchomel's pains-taking account, images of the trains and of the various sites at Treblinka as they are

today appear on the screen.

Lanzmann filmed Henryk Gawliowski, a Polish engineer, leaning out of his locomotive window as the train he was driving stopped next to a sign marked Treblinka. For three years during the Nazi occupation, Gawliowski drove trains up to the gates of the extermination camp, drinking vodka providual trains and training tra ed by the Germans and trying to shut his ears the voices that he heard behind him.

■ Poland Protests Film

Poland has lodged a protest against the film "Shoah," Renters reported from Paris. The Polish government called for scheduled television broadcasts of the film to be banned, saying that it "contained outrageous insinuations on the alleged collaboration of the Polish people in the Holocaust."

France rejected the Polish appeal, Lanzmann said he hoped that, despite its banning in Poland and appeals by Warsaw, the film would be shown in cinemas around the world. It will be featured at the next Venice film

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PEOPLE

Pavarotti's Sub: Ichihara *

Maschera" after Luciano Pavarotti canceled his seven scheduled appearances in the Paris Opera production under doctor's orders, the Opera press office announced Monday. Ichihara had been scheduled for one performance, but Pavaroni was ordered not to perform after being taken ill last week during rehearsals for a French televi-sion program. He returned to Italy to rest. Jacques Chancel, host of the television show, said last week that Pavarotti "just had an enormous fatigue and the doctor asked him to where stories originated that the and music director for 44 years before retiring in 1980. Ormandy's family had kept his funeral private but asked for a performance in his memory. . . The pianist Van Clibura, who has not performed publicly since 1980, says he plans to end the hiatus in his career. "Tve always said every concert needs an intermission. I'm not retired," he said. The second half of my con-

tay III of Sweden for eight performances of Verdi's "Un Ballo in

Having lunch or dinner with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should be "avoided like the plague," a Conservative Party lawmaker said in a radio program Sunday. A member of the opposition Labor Party also said that Thatcher presided over a dining table like the Dragon Empress over the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. The sharp remarks came in a British Broadcasting Corp. radio program, "The Thatcher Phenomenon." Julian Critchley, a Tory rebel against Thatcher, said the prime minister would join him and other lawmakers at lunch, look at them in such a way as to discourage talking, and begin asking questions: "Julian, what are your views on the money supply?" for example. "All your gastric juices would begin to churn

cert will commence soon. I've been

trying to decide on a date."

would stumble out some fatuous The Japanese tenor Taro Ichihara will take the role of King Gusremark which she would then dismiss," Critchley said, Denis Healey of the Labor Party said: "The striking thing about her is her imperi-ousness, which reminds me very much of Catherine the Great or the Dragon Empress who presided over the terminal decline of the Manchu dynasty in China. It is 🍂 allied with a temperament which in many ways is very masculine."

The Mormon Church has made public an 1825 letter in which its founder. Joseph Smith, discusses the practice of folk magic, but the church said the references did not stop." He said he did not know undermine Mormon doctrine on the faith's divine orgins. Historians singer had heart problems. The said the letter, the earliest known production starts Saturday. . . writing by Smith, would force a rerequiem in Philadelphia on Sunday night in memory of Eugene Ormandy, who died March 12 at age 85. At the time, he was conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia on Sunday listed the church in 1830, under the tutelage, he said, of God, Jesus and an angel named Moroni who told him where to find buried gold plates inscribed with the Rock of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laureate of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he led as conductor laurea Mormon. In the letter to Josiah Stowell Sr., Smith described dig-ging for money and treasure, guarded by "some clever spirit." Last year reports of a letter by an early Mormon drew attention to Smith's interest in the occult.

> Shaw Divinity School in Raleigh, North Carolina, has awarded an honorary degree to the Reverent Sun Myung Moon, the Unification Church founder, who is in prison for tax evasion. Moon's wife, Hak Ja Han, accepted the degree for her husband. The Unification Church recently gave \$30,000 to the school but Joseph Palge, vice president of the school, said that had nothing to do with the honorary degree.

Muhammad Ali and his wife, Veronica are in China on an 11-day visit, the former boxing champ's second trip to that country. Ali is scheduled to give some ringside coaching to Chinese boxers in Beijing and Shanghai.

. a Bruce Springsteen, hoping to avoid a media "circus," married Julianne Phillips, an actress, on Monday shortly after midnight in a private Catholic ceremony in Oregon. The rock star's plans to many in the most frightful way, and you were revealed late last week.

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